The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 38

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

To Los Angeles and Southern California.

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through tourist car for Los Angeles and Southern California, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

In addition to the regular Pullman porter, each car is accompanied by an intelligent, competent and courteous "courier," who will attend to the wants of passengers en route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service, and will be appreciated by families or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children, who usually get weary on a long journey.

These tourist cars are sleeping cars supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the berth rate (each berth will accommodate two persons) is only $6 00 from Chicago to California. Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car folder, or address E G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 135 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills

cure Constipation and all Liver Troubles. All druggists. 35 Pills 25c

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will answer inquiries about low fares to Florida and winter resorts in the South. Full information concerning tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will be furnished free. Persons contemplating a Southern trip may secure valuable information on the subject by merely inquiring of the nearest representative of the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and when you wish to go, how many will be in the party, starting point, etc., and you will be promptly posted. The inquiry will not cost much effort—it will save considerable bother in arranging details, as they will be looked after gratis.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets will cure without fail. 10c. and 25c. at all druggists.

B G B

Choice Gift Goods

that the prices of will gratify your pocketbook. Ladies' Stationery—24 new size sheets of azure blue, pink or white paper, 24 envelopes to match—in handsome box—**30c.**

Ladies' yard-square fine Liberty Silk Scarfs—white, pink, cerise, light blue, cardinal, black—**$1.25.**

Tourists' Solid Leather Case containing hair brush, tooth brush, nail brush and comb—**50c.**

Ladies' grain leather combination Pocketbooks, neat metal mountings—**25c.** Seal leather with Sterling silver mountings—**50c.**

Dressed, jointed Doll, 12 inches long—bisc head, shoes and stockings, **25c.**

Sterling silver napkin rings—**65c.**

"The Battle of Manila"—an exciting, wholesome parlor game—size 15½x19½—**75c.**

Mens' or boys' 4 blade Pocket Knife, warranted steel, sterling silver handle, **40c.**

Superb styles men's Holiday neckwear, **50c.**

Handsome styles 75c, $1 00, $2.00

Men's navy blue or brown Tricot Smoking or House Jackets, plaid lining, $4 50—quilted Satin lining, $8 50. Other nice Smoking Jackets 5, 10 to 20 dollars.

42 inch all wool Black Dress Goods—Drap d'Ete Cloths—**50c**—useful skirt or dress goods any woman will appreciate the gift of.

Consult our Dry Goods Price Book. If you haven't a copy, write for it, and you'll get it promptly, together with booklets about Books, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

Such varied, extensive assortment of useful and novel articles as never before heard of.

Prompt, experienced mail order department to whom you can entrust orders and selections with satisfaction.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President McKinley Reviews Affairs of State and Proposes New Laws.

TO FIX GOLD STANDARD.

New Legislation to Establish It Firmly Recommended.

ATTENTION CALLED TO TRUSTS.

Congress Is Advised to Provide Some Remedy For the Evils In Such Recommendations—The Cubans Should Not Be Turned Adrift With an Unstable Government — Their Immediate Need Is the Restoration of the Industrial and Agricultural Prosperity—The Philippine Question Reviewed and Policy Defended—The Problem Left to Congress, After Peace Is Restored—Legislation Recommended For Porto Rico. Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president's message to congress was an exceedingly long document. The leading features are covered, some of them in full, and others with the practical points, in extent according to their importance. The message was in part as follows:

Reference to Hobart's Death.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice-President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21st last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity, and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues, remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 18.9 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $764,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including $11,793,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,982,004.35. Custom receipts were $206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue $273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,559.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate $600,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on December 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,004,837.72, of which $239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

Strong Position of the Treasury.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3,694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,413,389.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department therefore offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,405,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was $2,265,521, and the net saving in interest was about $2,885,400. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23rd day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products—cotton, corn and wheat—calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

Urged Gold Standard Legislation.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January, 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The message discusses the need of encouraging the growth of our merchant marine and recommends government aid.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

Legislation Urged Against Trusts.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison, in his annual message of December 3, 1889, says:

"Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory, and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2nd of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are commprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combine in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States district attorneys, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act, the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States, without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

Combines That Were Broken Up.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the Trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland, in his annual message of December 7, 1896—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law—after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says:

"Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves, as interpreted by the courts, do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states and between the United States and foreign countries.

"It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power."

State Legislation Mostly Failed.

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injudicious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different states arising from this cause, and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regarding state lines in the conduct of business, have made the enforcement of state laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity found in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained, and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

The message then proceeds to give a review of our relations with foreign states.

An appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire is earnestly recommended.

It is suggested that congress authorize an invitation to Germany for the constitution of a joint commission to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportations, with a view to the establishment of regulations which will be satisfactory to both countries.

The demands for redress made by Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects at Tallulah, La., are discussed, and it is stated that a satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached. Legislation conferring jurisdiction on the federal courts in criminal cases where aliens are sufferers is earnestly recommended.

The New Samoan Agreement.

In regard to Samoa the president said we could not have advised any proposition that did not give to us the valuable harbor of Pogo Pogo.

Our views commended themselves to the other powers. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and of England by virtue of which England retired from Samoa in view of compensation in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the one hundred and seventy-fifth degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuila, Ofoe, Olosenga and Manua. I transmit to the senate, for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which, besides the provisions above mentioned, also guarantees us the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the islands of Samoa as those possessed by Germany.

The contract of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan governmenton October 10th on the ground of non-fulfillment within the ten years term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaragua canal commission, which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian canal commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across the isthmus with its probable cost and other essential details.

The president said a modus vivendi had been arranged over the Alaskan boundary dispute and it was hoped negotiations would result in a settlement.

The most friendly disposition has been shown in our intercourse with Great Britain.

He said strict neutrality had been observed in the Boer war.

Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.

The protest of Austria over the Lattimer (Pa.) riot trials affair was not allowed.

The Needs of Cuba.

In regard to Cuba he said in part:

Our mission to accomplish which we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and reestablish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

On the 10th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated, and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal governments of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island and the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

For the relief of the destitute 5,453,000 rations were distributed, at a cost of $1,417,554 07.

Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, $1,742,913 was expended for sanitation; $294,881.70 for charities and hospitals and $88,944.05 for aid to the destitute.

Another Pan-American conference is recommended.

The proceedings of The Hague peace conference are reviewed, and the convention drawn up by it is described. The president says: "The general character of this convention, already signed by the delegates of more than 20 sovereign states, further commends it to the favorable action of the senate of the United States, whose ratification it still awaits."

The president recommended that congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

The message reviewed the work of the departments, and specially commended the work done by the post-office department in organizing mail service in Cuba Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The message recommended legislation for Hawaii and Alaska to meet defects which have appeared in the operation of existing laws.

Recommendations For Porto Rico.

The system of jurisprudence and municipal governments in Porto Rico will need little change, but legislation is needed with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government.

Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

In addition to the private charity of our people, the war department has expended for the relief of the distressed from the hurricane $1,224,66, which does not include the cost of transportation.

The president further said in part:

For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the president subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and that for legislative purposes upon subjects of a local nature, not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the congress or the president, prior to going into effect. For the municipalities and other local subdivisions I recommend that the principle of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people.

I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether in habits, training and experience they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government; but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental requirement for those people, as for all people, is education. The free school house is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight.

The navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterized that service, and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past.

Armor Plate Recommendation.

It cannot be doubted that congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract and building. Its attention is respectfully called to the report of the secretary of the navy, in which the subject is fully presented.

I unite in his recommendation that the congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in the country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $5.0 per ton, be removed.

On the 30th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States numbered 991,519. These include the pensioners of the army and navy in all our wars. The number added to the roll during the year was 40,914. The number dropped by reason of death, remarriage, minors by legal limitation, failure to claim within three years, and other causes, was 43,156, and the number of claims disallowed was 107 910.

During the year 89,054 pension certificates were issued, of which 32,077 were for new or original pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $138,.55.0 2.95, which was $1.651,461.61 less than the sum of the appropriations.

The Grand Army of the Republic, at its recent national encampment held in Philadelphia, has brought to my attention and to that of congress, the wisdom and justice of a modification of the third section of act of June 27, 1890.

With the approval of the secretary of the interior, the commissioner of pensions recommends that, in order to make the practice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should be not less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the congress shall so amend the act as to permit the pension office to grant pensionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, whose income aside from the proceeds of daily labor is not in excess of $.00 per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice and heartily recommend it.

In accordance with the act of congress approved March 3, 1899, the preliminary work in connection with the twelfth census is now under way.

The Philippines Question.

On the 10th of December last the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by congress. The treaty was ratified by the senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and by the government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April, and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the 2d of March the congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish government on the 1st of May.

In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the executive, but by the constitutional and unanimous concurrent action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses of congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of Filipino people.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the friendly intentions of the government to size for their welfare and the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests. That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there on American soil was directed that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents; that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces, that the insurgents and all others must recognize the sovereignty, dominion and authority of the United States.

Our Good Intentions Proclaimed.

On December 21, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed to inform and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights." On the same day, while ordering General Otis to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was advised that "it is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On January 1, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

Here follows an account of the dispatching of the Philippine commission, intention of which was announced January 21, Schurman, Dewey and Worcester, who were to co-operate with Dewey and Otis. The president said in part:

"Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficent purpose with which they were clothed, even if we had not borne the positive instructions of the government, which made that purpose unmistakably clear."

But before their arrival at Manila the insurrection against the authority of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for the administration in its conscientious efforts to carry out the clear and impartial instructions of the commission as we have seen. The report of the commission, which I transmit herewith, gives so instructive and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leaders that we promised independence by any one or more of the United States to secure for its assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The truth is the insurgent leaders rebelled for which he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

Then follows an account of the proposed massacre by the rebels in Manila, which was prevented by our troops, the justification of our cause by the Philippines commission, praise for the volunteers who stayed beyond the time of their enlistment, referring to the local government in the island of Negros, which, the president says, is not permanent, as it is within the jurisdiction of congress to arrange the form of government. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the major general commanding the department, of which the following are the most important elements.

Government of Negros.

It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor, appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council, elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney general and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed as Bacolod. The military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public civil questions and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government.

The advisory council consists of eight members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding general.

The times and place of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

(1) A voter must be a male citizen of the island of Negros.

(2) Of the age of 21 years.

(3) He shall be able to speak, read and write the English, Spanish or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth $500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of $50.

(4) He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter, not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register.

(5) He must register at a time fixed by law before voting.

(6) Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government. Provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is final if not disapproved by the military governor of the Philippines.

The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney general and the auditor.

The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.

Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

The burden of government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenue

(Continued on Page 3.)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WAYBACK TALES.

AS TOLD BY TWO MEN FROM THE WEST.

Confession at Seward's Statue, Madison Square, New York of One Assigned to Egg Him as a Boy—President Arthur's Trip to Kentucky.

Two men, one from the West, the other from the South, were in Madison square. They stood before the Seward statue.

"I never see that statue," said the Western man, "that I do not think of the time when, as a boy, I was selected to regale the gentleman with a stock of eggs that had depreciated in the market. It was on the occasion of Mr. Seward's first trip beyond the Mississippi, or his first campaigning, trip.

"He went to my town, St. Joe, Mo., on the assurance of the Wide Awakes that he would not be insulted, for at that time a Republican speaker in any part of Missouri was not hilariously popular. Up to the time of Lincoln's Presidential nomination his adherents about my town were not aggressive. But they organized a club and finally become sufficiently bold to parade. The Seward meeting was extensively advertised by handbills. There were some old Secesh chaps living in St. Joe then; they were the same who afterward refused to go to the front and fight who hated a Yankee, or anybody who came from the North and whenever there was any devilment to be done they fell back on the boys of the town who had peculiar talent for anything that came under the head of cussedness.

"The balcony from which Mr. Seward was to speak was that of the Patee House, a building some distance from the business centre. It was built by a very rich old man who owned all the land thereabouts, and he thought a hotel would draw business. Opposite the hotel was a vacant hill. A road divided the hotel from the hill. The place was a bully one from which to make an attack. I was selected to go there with my basket and do the hurling act about the time Mr. Seward got under headway.

"Mr. Seward and his party arrived by the Hannibal and St. Joseph train in the evening. The Wide Awakes met the party at the old station on the plateau. The club had their torches burning; a brass band had been hired, probably under protest. No Union music had penetrated into northwest Missouri at that time, and I remember that Mr. Seward was taken to his hotel behind 'Wearing of the Green,' 'Wait for the Wagon,' and 'Pop Goes the Weasel.' The Wide Awakes formed company front before the hotel. I remember that nervous fathers and mothers of the town called in their broods early that evening for there was grave apprehension, emphasized by the Gazette, the Southern paper that there would be trouble in the streets if the Wide Awakes did not behave.

"When Mr. Seward stepped out on the balcony my curiosity to see a live black Republican got the better of me. I can't explain how it was that his first utterance unnerved me, nor have I ever forgotten it. It was a quiet night, and his voice sounded like a trumpet around the amphitheatre of hills of the town.

"'Fellow citizens of St. Joseph and Buchanan county,' he said, 'we come to you to-night as Republicans.'

"Then the Wide Awakes gave the holler. That was the time to throw eggs, but the situation was novel to me and I looked on. When the hollering was over, Seward, evidently encouraged, followed the first words with these, 'Black Republicans, if you please.' That was said defiantly, and from that on until he quit talking he hammered our side until I got tired, and leaving the basket and its contents untouched, I sneaked home and went to bed."

The two men walked across the square and stopped before the Arthur statue, which reminded the man from the South of a story:

"If the Republicans had nominated Arthur in 1884, I believe he would have been elected," he said. "Do you remember Arthur's trip to Kentucky when he was President? It was to open the Cotton Exposition at Louisville. Most of the Citizens' Committee on Entertainment were ex-Confederates. The most elaborately decorated homes and business houses were those of Southern people. The people of the South were just opening their eyes to their interests. If there ever was a time when its solidity as a political section could have been broken it was in 1884.

"The women of the South were at Arthur's Louisville entertainment. Every representative citizen was present. Southern women always had a good deal to say in big politics in Dixie. There was an informal gathering of these women at a citizen's house in Louisville the day after they had met the President. Old Gov. Buckner was informed that the women had rather see Arthur continued President than any Northern Republican and that he was less objectionable than some Northern Democrats. The incident passed as a compliment. But at the reception to the President at the Pendennis Club the business men of Louisville, most of them Southerners, informed Secretary Folger, who was one of the Presidential party, that if the Republicans nominated Arthur for President the South would vote for him quietly, rather than for Cleveland. You know Cleveland was unknown then, and the South was a little suspicious of Northern Democracy; besides, it didn't believe Cleveland could be elected.

"I was one of the committee from the commercial South that went to Chicago in 1884 to lay the proposition before the men who held the cards. But they pooh-poohed our intentions and said Arthur couldn't be elected. We were jolted so hard and so unceremoniously in the matter that we went home disgusted."

EDGAR ALLEN POE.

The Truth About His Death Told By a Friend.

The recent dedication of a bust of the poet, Edgar Allan Poe, at the University of Virginia, has revived a widespread interest in the life story of that wonderful literary genius.

Dr. R. D'Unger, of Chicago, who takes exception to the story of Poe's death as it has been told during recent years in papers and magazines, to the effect that he was drugged to death by political "rounders," says:

"This very remarkable story relating to the death of Edgar Allan Poe, which is now going the rounds of the press, would be still more remarkable did it contain a single word of truth. I am personally acquainted with all the facts as to the demise of the poet, and will give them to you in a brief way.

"The story as to his being 'cooped' by ward heelers,' drugged and imprisoned in a room in the rear of the fire engine house on Calvert street (the old Mechanical Volunteer Fire Company had their engine house there) is preposterous, for the reason that there was no rear room in the house, the engine standing against the rear wall. Poe never had anything to do with politics, never mixed with politicians, and, besides, was not a voter in Baltimore at that or any other time, being a non-resident.

"He was not a 'bum' either, and it was only men undeniably of this stamp who were 'cooped.'

"Poe was a morose, melancholy sort of fellow, his great weakness being an inclination to drink with any and every body that invited him, but I do not believe that he ever called the 'boys' up to the bar even when he had money, which was seldom.

"He had an abundance of old Virginia pride, and would brace up after several drinks and be all 'fuss and feathers,' and then it was that he could and would talk eloquently. Periodical spreeing was his greatest weakness, and the sober intervals were regulated as to length by the state of his pocketbook—never full, to my recollection, but now and then with a five-dollar bill in it.

"The winning of the $100 prize for the 'Gold Bug' story made a fool of him. He could never stand prosperity. After getting this money he went on several small sprees, but finally on a 'great' one, as he termed it. After being intoxicated for a week he would suffer from inflammation of the stomach, and it was this complaint that carried him off, and not a poisonous drug.

"The day after his death, or perhaps two days, the story was told in the old Baltimore Patriot office, then located on North street, above Baltimore, that Poe had been or was to be buried in Potters' field. The printers, although Poe, on account of his arrogance, was not much of a favorite with most of them, did not relish the idea of a grave in Potters' field. A subscription was started, headed, if my memory serves me correctly, by Thomas Sulzer; however, the man who started the list was the foreman of the Baltimore American composing room.

"I myself was on the list for a few dollars.

"With the money thus raised Poe's remains were interred in the churchyard at the corner of Fayette and Greene streets. Poe did not seem to have any money, and, for all we knew and saw of them, any friends, outside of the journeymen printers, whom he ever considered his inferiors, even when drinking the whiskey their money had paid for."

There will always be such a great degree of interest in the life and fate of Poe that falsehood cannot greatly hurt his fame.

At the Toy Store Window.

"Pausing the other day, to look at the marvellous things exhibited in a toy store window," said Mr. Biffler, "I found myself presently more interested in the people who stopped to look, as I had done, than I was in the window itself; for to my surprise, the majority of these people were grown folks, and of these the larger number were men.

"If anybody had asked me 'Who stops to look at the things in toy store windows?' I should have said unhesitatingly:

"'Children!'

"But here were men, bearded men, stoping to look, and looking with evident interest. It couldn't be that they were already picking out Christmas presents. I imagine that women have started at that, but it is too early for men to begin at it; and so these men were just looking at the things because they wanted to. But when I come to think of it wasn't I looking at them for the same reason

"It was in a business street and at an hour when school was in, so that there could be few children here anyway; but while that might account for the propostion of men that stopped to look, they need not have stopped at all if they didn't want to, need they? And I couldn't help thinking that the man who preserved an interest in these boyish, youthful things, who liked to look in, and think of the things he used to have, must have had happy days, however old he may be, or however fortune has treated him, for he is younghearted still.

There is a good deal of point in a little story that I read in French the other day—a point that pricks American men of the class who have their own houses, as well as Frenchmen. A man is getting himself up a new house, and he and his wife are considering plans. One of these plans is favored by the wife.

"Well, I should like this plan very well," says the husband, "but I don't quite see where I am going to get myself in a study."

"A study!" exclaimed the wife. "What do you want of a study? You don't smoke!"

"Maud, didn't you pay more for your new cloak than you said you would?"

"No, Harry; I had the extra $10 charged to you."

In music all hearts are revealed to us.—Shorthouse.

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RIDER & SNYDER,

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Massillon, O.

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$31.75 IS OUR SPECIAL 90 DAYS' PRICE Less than one-half the price charged by others. Such an offer was never made before.

THE ACME QUEEN is one of the most DURABLE AND SWEETEST TONED instruments ever made. From the illustration shown, which is engraved direct from a photograph, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. Made from solid quarter sawed oak, antique finish, handsomely decorated and ornamented, latest 1899 style. THE ACME QUEEN is 6 feet 5 inches high, 42 inches long, 23 inches wide and weighs 350 pounds. Contains 5 octaves, 11 stops, as follows: Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Cremona, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Diapason Forte and Vox Humana; 2 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 Sets Orchestral Toned Resonatory Pipe Quality Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Pure Sweet Melodia Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Charmingly Brilliant Celeste Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Rich Mellow Smooth Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Pleasing Soft Melodious Principal Reeds. THE ACME QUEEN action consist of the celebrated Newell Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments; fitted with Hammond Couplers and Vox Humana, also best Dolge felts, leathers, etc., bellows of the best rubber cloth, 3-ply bellows stock and finest leather in valves. THE ACME QUEEN is furnished with a 10x14 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames, and every modern improvement. We furnish free a handsome organ stool and the best organ instruction book published.

GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. With every ACME QUEEN ORGAN we issue a written binding 25-year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which if any part gives out we repair it free of charge. Try it one month and we will refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. 500 of these organs will be sold at $31.75.

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STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Gold Collar Button.

Mailed free for 5 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Made of rolled gold and with mother-of-pearl back; suitable alike for ladies and gentlemen. This shape is handy and popular.

Daisy Neck-Pin.

Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold.

For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate pink, with jewel setting and gold trimmings. Best enamel finish, stylish and durable.

"The Lion's Bride."

Mailed free for 12 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. An unusually fine picture, from the brush of the noted German artist, Gabriel Max. It is founded on Chamisso's poem, "The Lion's Bride." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a handsome folder, containing copy of the poem and telling all about it. Size, 15x26 inches.

"Dorothy and Her Friends."

A bright, cheery picture.

For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

A bright, cheery picture, representing a little girl playing with her chickens and her rabbits. The predominating colors are rich reds and greens. Size, 14x28 inches

For 10 lion heads and 2-cent stamp we will mail it tinned, ready for hanging.

Stylish Belt-Buckle.

Handsomely gold-plated, with Roman finish, and set with ruby colored jewel in the center. This will be welcomed for "dressed-up" occasions by the ladies who like to wear different colored sashes. The gold-finish goes well with any of them. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Ladies' Apron.

Made of good quality lawn, with alternate revering and tucks; broad hem at bottom, and is neatly gathered at waist; a very superior and stylish article. Size, 36x40 inches.

Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Fruit Picture.

Size, 16x24 inches. Given for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

50-Foot Clothes Line.

Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Made of closely braided cotton threads, strong, and will give the best of satisfaction.

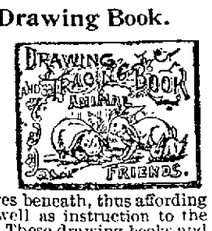
Box of Colored Crayons.

For 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Fine wax crayons, fifteen different colors, accompanied with outline pictures for coloring. Each crayon is wrapped with strong paper, to prevent breaking.

Child's Drawing Book.

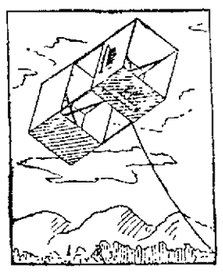
A collection of nice outline pictures bound into book form with sheets of tissue paper between the leaves. On these tissue pages the children can trace the pictures beneath, thus affording enjoyment, as well as instruction to the hand and eye. These drawing books and the box of crayons go very well together. There are six different kinds, and each drawing book requires 6 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.



Naval Box Kite.

See it Fly!

The celebrated box kite now so popular. Thirty inches long and comes safely folded, but can quickly be spread to fly. Every American boy wants one, and older persons also are interested

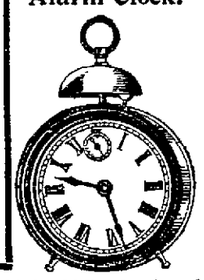


Mailed free for 40 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

Mantel Clock.

By express, prepaid, for 110 lion heads and a 2c. stamp. Frame beautifully finished with gilt. Stands 5 inches high. A beauty and good time-keeper.

Alarm Clock.



Sent by express, prepaid, for 80 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. When ordering either clock, please name your nearest Express Office, if there is no express office located in your town.

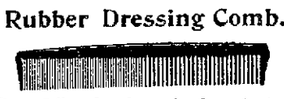
Ladies' Scissors.

Length, five inches, suitable for cutting, trimming and general household use. Given for 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Razor.

Given for 35 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A first-class razor, made of best English steel, and extra hollow-ground.

Rubber Dressing Comb.



For 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Length, 7 inches, full size and weight. Made of genuine India rubber, finely finished. Appropriate for a ladies' dressing-case or for use in the household.

Game "India."

Similar to "Parchesi," which has been played in eastern countries since before the dawn of history. The illustration shows plan of the game, with usual counters, dice and dice-cups accompanying it. A game which people never tire of playing. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

I. O. O. F. AT CHURCH

Annual Services at the First M. E.

REV. WILSON AT ASYLUM.

The Rev. O. P. Foust at a Canton Dedication—West Side M. E. Church to Hold a Revival—Sermons by the Rev. Mr. Streator.

The members of the two Massillon lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows attended in a body the Sunday evening service in the First Methodist Episcopal church. The Rev John I. Wilson, who is a member of the Odd Fellows, took for his text the last verse of the thirteenth chapter of Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians: "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." Mr. Wilson spoke of the principles of Oddfellowship, a society whose members minister to the sick and suffering, bury the dead and care for widows and orphans, and as instances of the benevolence of the organization referred to the hundreds of thousands of dollars sent by the order to relieve the Chicago fire and yellow fever sufferers

WEST SIDE M. E CHURCH.

The Rev. N. E. Moffit preached to the congregation of the West Side Methodist Episcopal church, which meets in a vacant West Tremont street storeroom, Sunday morning. A meeting of all who are interested in the church is to be held Wednesday evening, when one of the ministers whose names have been suggested will be chosen as pastor, and arrangements made for opening a revival about the middle of this month. Eminent evangelists will be sent here to conduct the revival

THE REV. MR. STREATOR.

The Rev. M. L. Streator, who preached at the Church of Christ Sunday morning and evening, is a worker in the interest of the Christian Women's Board of Missions, and he travels over the entire country. His home is in Canton. The Rev. F. H. Simpson, pastor of the church, is visiting in Newark.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

The Rev. John I. Wilson, who conducted services at the state hospital Sunday afternoon, took for his text the thirty-fourth verse of the fifteenth chapter of Matthew: "And Jesus saith unto them, 'How many loaves have ye?' And they said, 'Seven, and a few little fishes.'"

ASSISTED AT DEDICATION.

The South Market street Reformed church, in Canton, was dedicated Sunday. The ceremonies were impressive. The Rev. O P. Foust, of Massillon, assisted in the conduct of the services. Owing to Mr Foust's absence, no service was held in the local Reformed church last evening.

THE "MIKADO" CAST.

Those Who Will Take Part in the Famous Comic Opera.

Following is the cast of the comic opera "Mikado" which is to be given at the Armory on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings for the benefit of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery association:

CAST.

Mikado		Jerome F. Shepley
Pooh-Bah		M. P. Hayes
Pish-Tush		George R. Lyon
Nanki-Poo		Henry K. Ryder
Katisha		Miss Lida McBride
Yum-Yum, Pitti-Sing, Peep-Bo	Three little Maids	Mrs. H. L. McLain, Mrs. A. H. Coleman, Mrs. C. F. Porter
Nee-Ban		Mr. Myers
and		
Koko		Geo F Knowles

Chorus of 100 voices.

Scotch knit caps 25c. at Doll's hat store.

Yesterday's left-overs would furnish an appetizing course for to-day's luncheon or dinner if you had an ENTERPRISE Meat and Food Chopper. Chops meats, vegetables—everything choppable—better, easier, quicker than you could do it any other way.

Costs little, saves much—food, time and labor.

Sold at all hardware and kitchen goods stores. Trade-mark, *Enterprise*, is on every machine.

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If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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CURES CATARRH ASTHMA HAY FEVER
" " MUMPS CROUP CAKED BREAST
" " FIRE & SUN BURN CHAFING
" " BUNIONS & TIRED FEET
" " CHAPPED FACE LIPS & HANDS
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SAFE SPEEDY SURE

THE EAST WIND.

You're coming, coming, like the light
And spreading o'er the lea.
I know there's death for some tonight,
But life and joy to me,
For you're the east wind,
East wind that I love,
The east wind of the sea.

I, nurtured on our sea girt coast,
Round roof and rock and tree,
Drank in the food I loved the most,
The east wind of the sea.

And midst the spray on ocean's breast,
While you whistled wild and free,
I've kissed your cheek and sunk to rest,
O east wind of the sea!

So, though I pray for those you harm
And wish it might not be,
Sweep in and bring the old, old charm—
Oh, bring it back to me!
For you're the east wind,
East wind that I love,
The east wind of the sea.

—Boston Transcript.

ADVERTISING.

It Has Revolutionized Business and Benefited Humanity.

Advertising is indeed one of the great developments of the age. It has revolutionized business and made it possible to accomplish in a few years what otherwise would have taken generations to compass. Today the advertiser, through the medium of the public press, can introduce his article to the entire public almost literally at a bound. Such a servant at the seller's elbow has naturally made business vastly different from what it was several hundred years ago.

It is no longer necessary, as it was in previous generations, to confine one's commercial transactions to a limited area. In fact, the manufacturer of today regards the world as his field, and there are quite a number of proprietary articles, widely and favorably known in every quarter of the civilized world, which have been introduced during the lifetime of their present proprietors, who are men only in the prime of life.

Without advertising, by which it is possible to reach and influence hundreds of thousands of persons simultaneously, such a result could not be accomplished in several generations, if indeed it could be accomplished at all. Nor has this advertising benefited the seller only. It has brought to the knowledge of the buyer the hundreds of improvements and articles by which life can be made more pleasant, by which the health can be preserved, the palate gratified, the intellect fed and satisfied.

It is no exaggeration to say that no force has conduced more to knit the world closely together nor made our mutual interdependence more apparent. "It is but the simple truth to assert," says a recent writer, "that the loss of the information which the advertisements furnish would be one of the greatest imaginable misfortunes to civilization."—Self Culture.

A Good Shot.

A local sportsman, who has the reputation of being a very bad shot, recently invited some of his friends to dine with him. Before dinner he showed them a target painted on the barn door, with a bullet in the bullseye. This he claimed to have shot at 1,000 yards' distance. As nobody believed him, he offered to bet the price of an oyster supper on it.

On one of his guests accepting the wager, he produced two witnesses, whose veracity could not be questioned, to prove his assertion. As they both said that he had done what he claimed he won the bet. At dinner the loser of the wager asked how his host had managed to fire such an excellent shot. The host answered, "I shot the bullet at the door at a distance of 1,000 yards and then I painted the target around it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ground Floor Bedrooms.

There is danger in the porous character of plaster ceilings, which are often very thin indeed. The ordinary ceiling is "only a porous diaphragm permeable by gases with considerable freedom." The vitiated air of sitting rooms therefore frequently finds its way through into bedrooms. The British Medical Journal asks any skeptic to "compare his bodily and mental sensations after sleeping in such a room and in one situated over a similar room well ventilated and not occupied or illuminated by gas during the evening." The remedy, it says, is to have bedrooms on the ground floor and living, working and cooking rooms up stairs. But how about noise?—London Chronicle.

Caught the General.

One of the regular army officers tells a story of how the old stringent army regulations once went against General Scott. One wet afternoon that soldier was caught in the rain in Washington. He was in full uniform and was well known, so, no cab being near, he borrowed an umbrella. Arriving at his hotel, an under officer approached him and calmly remarked:

"General, you will consider yourself under arrest for eight days for carrying an umbrella while in full uniform."

A Scheme That Pays.

A Cincinnati milkman invites his customers to have the milk which he serves analyzed twice a year at his expense. The tests may be made at any time, without warning to the dairyman, his object, of course, being to prove that his milk is of standard purity all the year round. He does a large business and finds himself well repaid for his outlay for the analysis.

Water charged with carbonic acid gas, in other words, soda water, is now prescribed as a palliative for hunger, especially for the abnormal sense of hunger due to disease.

The strength of a man's virtue must not be measured by its extraordinary efforts, but by his ordinary life.

In Washing Paint

don't scrub it and wear off the surface. Use Gold Dust Washing Powder according to directions printed on every package and you will be pleased with the results and surprised at the saving in labor.

Send for free booklet—"Golden Rules for Housework."

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston

The common opportunity comes, as the divinest opportunity in the whole history of the word came, cradled in obscurity.

A fricassee is made from newly cooked meat; a rechauffee consists of cold meat re-warmed.

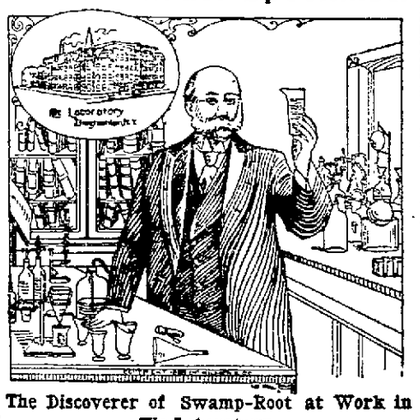
A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow is real poverty.

God never wrought miracles to convince Atheism, because his ordinary works convince it.

The lucky man is the man who sees and grasps his opportunity.

It is a miserable sight to see a poor man proud and a rich man avaricious.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH is Ely's Cream Balm

CATARRH COLD IN HEAD

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once.

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attests its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists. 25c and 50c.

$1.98 BUYS A $3.50 SUIT

3,000 CELEBRATED "NEVERWEAROUT" DOUBLE SEAT AND KNEE, REGULAR $3.50 BOYS' TWO-PIECE KNEE PANTS SUITS AT $1.98. A NEW SUIT FREE FOR ANY OF THESE SUITS WHICH DON'T GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR. SEND NO MONEY, cut this ad. out and send to us, state age of boy and say whether large or small for age and we will send you the suit by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to suits sold in your town for $3.50, pay your express agent our Special Offer Price, $1.98, and express charges. THESE KNEE PANT SUITS are for boys 4 to 15 years of age and are retailed everywhere at $3.50. Made with DOUBLE SEAT and KNEES, latest 1900 style as illustrated, made from a special heavy weight, wear-resisting, all-wool Stanton Cassimere, neat, handsome pattern, fine Italian lining, genuine Graydon interlining, padding, staying and reinforcing, silk and linen sewing, fine tailor-made throughout, a suit any boy or parent would be proud of. FOR FREE CLOTH SAMPLES of Boys' Clothing for boys 4 to 19 YEARS, write for Sample Book No. 95R, contains fashion plates, tape measure and full instructions how to order. Men's Suits made to order from $5.00 up. Samples sent free on application. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money.

STOP SMOKING!

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

BAR-BEN THE GREAT RESTOR-ATIVE.

TRADE MARK.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and STRENGTH clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health, power and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct gain. One box will work wonders, six should effect a cure. 50 cts. A BOX; 6 boxes, $2.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed sealed on receipt of price. Address DRS. BARTON AND BENSON, Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O

LOCKYER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

$2.75 BOX RAIN COAT

A REGULAR $5.00 WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH FOR $2.75.

Send No Money. Cut this ad out and send to us state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast taken over vest under coat close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C. O. D., subject to examination; examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of and equal to any coat you can buy for $5.00, pay the express agent our special offer price, $2.75, and express charges. THIS MACKINTOSH is latest 1899 style, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis Cover Cloth; extra long, double breasted, Sacer velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed, strapped and cemented seams, suitable for both rain or overcoat, and guaranteed greatest value ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats at from $5.00 to $10.00, write for Free Book No. 80C. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

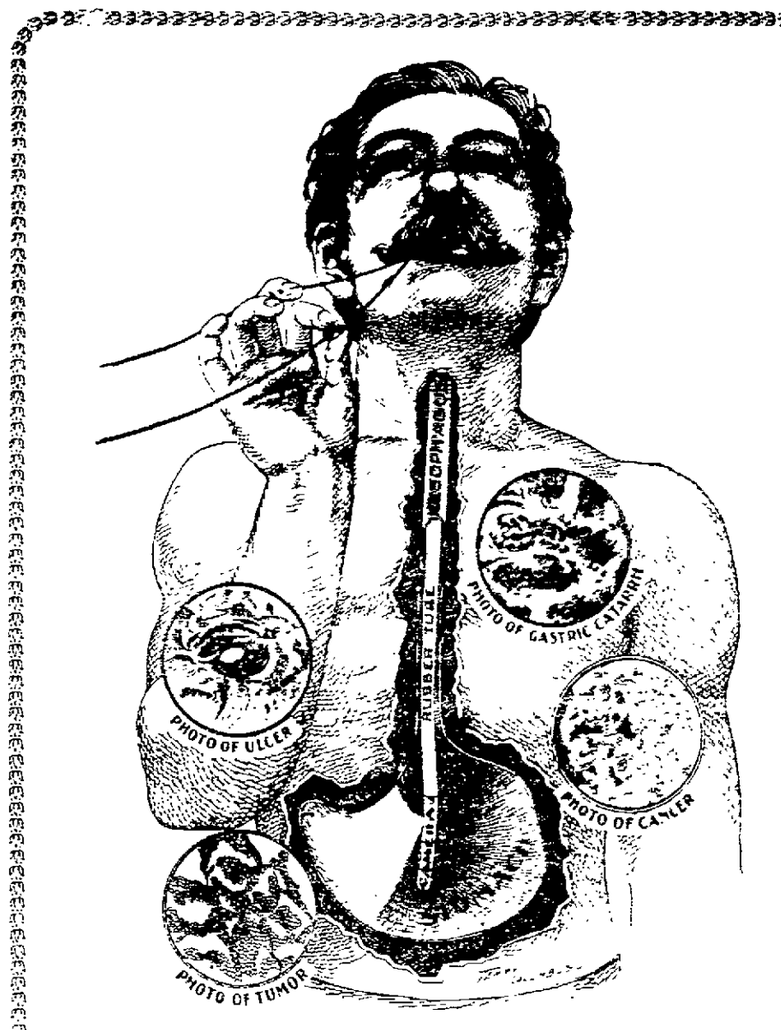
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester s English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter,* by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* At all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2400 Madison Square, PHILADA., PA

TRUSSES, 65c, $1.25 AND UP

65c. $1.25

We are selling the very finest Trusses made at FACTORY PRICES, less than one-third the price charged by others, and WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU PERFECTLY. Say whether you wish our 65c French Truss or our $1.25 New York Reversible Elastic Truss, illustrated above, cut this ad. out and send to us with OUR SPECIAL PRICE named, state your Height, Weight, Age, how long you have been ruptured, whether rupture is large or small; also state number inches around the body on a line with the rupture, say whether rupture is on right or left side, and we will send either truss to you with the understanding, if it is not a perfect fit and equal to trusses that retail at three times our price, you can return it and we will return your money.

WRITE FOR FREE TRUSS CATALOGUE which shows our entire line of trusses, including the New $10.00 Leg Truss that cures almost any case, and which we sell for $2.75 address SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. CHICAGO



Latest Triumph—Photographing the Interior of the Stomach.

HAVE YOU STOMACH DISEASE?

Do you bloat?
Do you feel sick?
Is your tongue coated?
Are you nervous?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Does your stomach hurt?
Do you feel faint at times?
Do you cough up phlegm?
Do you have a weak, tired exhausted feeling?
Is there a full, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
Do you have an empty "all gone" feeling at times?

If these are some of your symptoms you may be sure you have CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Dr. Kutchin has a new and wonderful treatment discovered by himself, that cures this disease.

He Guarantees a Cure in Every Curable Case. His Prices Are Within the Reach of All.

Dr. Kutchin, Ex. U. S. Surgeon. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

He is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

☞See him before it is too late, and this awful disease has made you an incurable wreck, or hurried you to an untimely grave.

DR. KUTCHIN has visited this county regularly for the past **eight years.**

He has performed thousands of wonderful cures. There is hardly a community in the State of Ohio that can not point to some one strong and well who was once given up to die, but was cured and restored to friends and family by this skillful Specialist.

He ONLY treats CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye and Ear, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Fits, Piles, Gout, Diseases of Children, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Diseases of Women, Impotency, Varicocele.

HE CURES TUMORS without the knife.

☞IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Dec. 21st, '99

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26

Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE

Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

PEOPLE READ The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT".....

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe.

WE PROMISED SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY FOR TOMORROW AND HERE IT IS.

A GREAT SALE IN THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

We closed out from a Big Manufacturer a Large Lot of

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits and Capes.

AT LESS THAN THE COST OF THE MATERIAL.

There are 86 Suits, and they are worth intrinsically $15 to $35 each. We divide them into three lots at the respective prices of $7.50, $10.50 and $12.50.

There are also 23 Ladies' Fine Capes; each of them is worth $25. They will go at two prices, viz--$10 and $12.50.

The Sale begins Tomorrow, (Tuesday) Morning. Resp'y,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Barney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Store (hotel Conrad), and Bert Harkins's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 1899

Co-operation has been pointed out as a cure a. for socialism Massillon has at its very doors the spectacle of a social community going to pieces after an apparently happy existence of three generations. When men become more intelligent, when they will allow the golden rule to grow within their hearts, then and not before will co-operation in the great business of the world become practicable.

Senator Hanna's emphatic denial of the report that he is about to retire as chairman of the Republican national committee ought to settle the matter definitely Senator Hanna's term as chairman will not expire until he has called the national convention in 1900, and after that the convention will have a right to elect a chairman There was never a display of greater farsightedness than that evidenced by Chairman Hanna in 1896, and although surrounded by the ablest workers and sub-managers, his was recognized by every individual member of the national committee as the guiding hand. That Senator Hanna's retirement would be a misfortune to the interests of the party is generally recognized, and it is unlikely that there will be much guessing as to the future chairmanship

In the preface to his latest work, "The Cipher and the Tombstone," designed to settle the long-enduring controversy as to whether the immortal plays were written by the play actor of Stratford or by the transcendant Francis Bacon, Ignatius Donnelly says he almost feels that he should apologize for presenting the book to the public There are figures enough in it, he says, to "make mad the guilty and appal the free," and to many, he believes, the work will appear as tempting as a table of logarithms In spite of this warning, however, it is probable that there will be plenty of Ignatius's brother cranks who will pore over the treasures of this volume and from its study derive sufficient inspiration to produce ciphers proving that "David Harum" was evolved from the brain of Queen Elizabeth, and that William Jennings Bryan wrote the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

The Roberts sympathizers who are being lead astray by the idea that the Mormon polygamist has lived honorably according to his religious training and that public men who are sitting in judgment upon him are not as honorable as he, forget that the question at issue is not a personal but a national one Setting aside the fact that there are honest men in the lower house of Congress—men who have not been guilty of doing some things which other statesmen have done and will continue to do—and who are thereby entirely justified in condemning the life of Brigham Roberts, it should be remembered that Utah, in electing a man who stands convicted of marrying three women as its representative, has violated its compact with the United States, and that in allowing Roberts to take his seat this goverment would be virtually acknowledging and upholding polygamy.

In view of the charges which have been laid at the door of the Republican party, the recommendations concerning trusts made by the President in his message to the Fifty-sixth Congress are among the most important which the document contains. Briefly, this section after calling attention to the laws already formed for the control or check of combinations of capital designed to stifle competition and limit production, shows why the legislation referred to has failed to accomplish fully the object for which it was enacted, declaring that this failure is due to the fact that "different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country" The President's suggestion is that Congress shall supplement an effective code of state legislation so as to make a complete anti trust code throughout the United States which will compel a uniform observance of the laws already enacted It only now remains for Congress to follow the recommendations of the President in order to dispose of the trust question in a manner which will be acceptable to the people.

Don't fail to try
BEECHAM'S PILLS
when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver.
10 cents and 25 cents, at druggists.

WORK ON SWITCH.

Navarre Connecting Link Not Completed.

OTHER RAILWAY NEWS.

Superintendent Merwin Moves his Office From Toledo to Massillon—Dr. Bunts, of Cleveland, Appointed Chief Surgeon of W. & L. E.

The switch at Navarre, which is to be the connecting link between the Toledo and Cleveland divisions of the W & L. E. railway, was to have been completed Saturday, but the men in charge say considerable more time will be required. It is reported that when the switch is finished a fine new station will be erected at Navarre

Superintendent Merwin is now occupying his new quarters in the W. & L E. station building, in West Main street. The office effects were brought down from Toledo, on No. 83 Saturday evening, and have already been placed in position. He is accompanied by his chief clerk, E. S. Brooks, and his stenographer Miss Mame Merwin. The office of Trainmaster Hupp will be removed from Columbia to a room adjoining Mr. Merwin's Mr. and Mrs. Hupp have taken up their residence in Houston street.

Dr. Frank E. Bunts, of Cleveland, has been appointed chief surgeon of the W. & L. E. railway, the appointment taking effect, December 1. On this date also, the headquarters of the chief surgeon were removed from Toledo to Cleveland.

SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMISSION.

Meeting Held Last Friday—Amounts Distributed.

The Stark County Soldiers' Relief commission met at the court house in Canton on Friday evening to examine the lists of those entitled to relief, as reported by the committees in the several wards and townships, and to make up the roll for 1900. Another meeting will be held on next Wednesday evening to complete the work The amount distributed by the commission to indigent soldiers, wives, widows and minors for 1899 was $10,320.40. The largest amount paid out in any one month was $928 50 in November. The amount distributed in the different townships was as follows. Paris township, $449, Washington, $230, Lexington, $1,445 25; Marlboro, $57.50, Nimishillen, $223 Osnaburg, $57 50, Sandy, $219 50; Pike, $142 50; Canton, $3,351.15; Plain, $188.50, Lake, $37 50; Jackson, $95; Perry, $2,151; Bethlehem, $322; Sugarcreek, $322, Tuscarawas, $103 50, Lawrence, $425.50.

The amount distributed for 1898 was $8,897 65. During the year ending September 1, 1899, one hundred and eighteen soldiers received $4,683 25; 120 widows and wives received $4,800 and two minors, $54. The commission is allowed a levy of three tenths of a mill, if necessary. A levy of two and one-half tenths has been made for the past three years.

THE DEPARTED ONES.

Funerals of Waldo Miller and Mrs. Jacob Brahm.

A number of Massillonians on Saturday attended the funeral of the late Waldo Miller, the W. & L. E. railway engineer who lost his life through injuries sustained in the Coshocton wreck, at Canal Fulton. Services were held at the residence of the deceased's parents, Mr. and Mrs Joseph Miller, and at the Methodist Episcopal church. The Rev. Mr. Barron, of Lodi, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jonan, of Coshocton, and the Rev Mr. Yoder, of Canal Fulton, officiated. Burial took place in the new union cemetery. Friends of the deceased from all towns in this vicinity, including over a hundred from Coshocton, were present at the funeral. The pallbearers were members of the Coshocton Lodge of Pathfinders, with which Mr. Miller was connected

FUNERAL OF MRS. BRAHM.

NAVARRE, Dec. 4.—Funeral services for the late Mrs. Brahm were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Weaver, of the Reformed church, at the residence Sunday afternoon. The pallbearers were Levi Hair, J. M. Corl, B. B. Luke, J. W. Colp, Frank Paxton and W. J. Brindle.

IT IS FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

Fairly Accurate Estimate of the City's Population.

The directory which W. S Spidle and Aaron Rubright will issue on January 1, 1900, will contain about 6 248 names, not including those of married women, which are given in connection with their husband's names. Using the commonly accepted multiple, the city's population, in round numbers, is found to be 15 000 In 1890 it was 10 092

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, December 5, 1899:

LADIES.

Chesterfield Hazel	Knode, Mrs. C C.
Harrold Miss Emmline	McFerrin, Mary
Huggins, Mrs. Ed	Sheley Mrs. Lucey

MEN.

Baker Lawrence	Hattery Wm
Blacher G	Hausman, Mr.
Bollinger S	Jacoby David
Cady, Jerome	Kirk, D S.
Caster C T	Patrick, Geo. S
Collar R F	Raymond, R
Cook S E	Rudy, Graybill
Covington Isaac	Sheets, John
Eastern L H	Waltz Fred (2)
Evans John	Wells L A.
Ewan I	Welty, A
Faust W	Weybrecht C C
Gish Addison	Willier, Peter
Gray Wm Jr.	Wilson H W
Grant Bros	Home Pet Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R SHEPLEY, P. M.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

ROBERTS CAN'T GET IT

House Passed the Taylor Resolution 302 to 30.

THE MORMON DEFENDED HIMSELF.

Made a Speech Which Won Him Some Sympathy In the Galleries—Accused the President of Appointing Men Accused of Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—After an interesting debate of about three hours the house by a vote of 302 to 30 adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah. Previously the house had rejected a substitute resolution offered by Mr. Richardson, the leader of the minority, to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and to send the whole matter to the judiciary committee. This substitute resolution, however, by no means commanded the full Democratic strength. Only 57 members voted for it. Of the 30 who then voted against the Taylor resolution all were Democrats except two, Mr. Loud, a California Republican, and Mr. Newlands, a Silverite from Nevada.

By the terms of the resolution Mr. Roberts is now not only excluded from all participation in the proceedings of the house until the committee reports and the house passes upon his case, but he is denied a seat in the hall. Whether this will be interpreted to deny him admission within the chamber pending the disposition of his case is yet to be decided. The reading of the president's message was completely overshadowed by the dramatic proceedings which resulted in the action of the house. The galleries were thronged with spectators, mostly women, who sat patiently through the three weary hours that preceded the debate and then waited on three hours more until it was concluded.

The most remarkable feature of the debate was the fact that Mr. Roberts' presentation of his own side of the case, which lasted almost an hour, became so absorbing that he won the sympathy of many of those in the galleries and was several times showered with applause. It was evident that he realized that the house was overwhelmingly against him, and at times he spoke nervously and dubiously.

After the reading of the message the Roberts matter was taken up

It was arranged that there should be three hours debate, one-half on each side, one-half hour to be allowed Mr Roberts, it to come out of the time of the minority. This arrangement having been made, Mr Richardson, the Democratic leader, gave notice of a substitute resolution he would offer, as follows.

"Whereas, Brigham H Roberts, from the State of Utah, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a representative from said State, therefore be ..

"Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Brigham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House upon his prima facie case.

"Resolved further, That when sworn in, his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the committe on the judiciary, with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment"

Mr. Tayler then opened his speech in favor of the adoption of his resolution, referring the whole matter to a committee of nine members. Mr. Roberts left the seat he had been occupying and took one near the main aisle, where he could hear better. Throughout Mr. Tayler's remarks he sat facing his accuser, except when he turned to his desk to take notes of the points to which he desired to reply

Mr Tayler contended first that Mr. Roberts' conviction of violations of the Edmunds law in 1889 rendered him ineligible by the eighth section of that act; second, that if since guilty of polygamy he was still ineligible under that act Third, that if a polygamist within the meaning of the decision of the supreme court, he is ineligible independent of that statute Fourth, that the compact between Utah and the United States justifies the House in refusing him admission

Mr Tayler urged that it would be better for the House to exclude Mr. Roberts than to expel him. All the authorities, he said, were against the right of the House to expel a member for acts done prior to his elecetion, no matter how vile they might be.

Continuing Mr Tayler read from a decision of the supreme court defining polygamy, which stated that irrespective of whether a man had contracted a plural marriage after the passage of the Edmunds act and irrespective of whether he had since cohabited with a plural wife he was guilty of polygamy if he still maintained the relations of husband to more than one wife Referring to the two proclamations of amnesty he urged that the claimant was in no better position than he would have been had no such proclamation been issued But higher than the civil law was a law of civilization, which demanded that one so tainted should be excluded

There were precedents for such an appeal to the higher law. He cited the case of Whittemore, who had been guilty of selling cadetships, and who, upon his appearance at the bar of the House, was rejected as unfit to sit The power and the right were inherent, said Mr Tayler It was only a question of propriety of wisdom and of precedent

In all his investigation and study of precedents, Mr Tayler said, he had failed to find a single case where the House had hesitated to assert upon proper occasion its right to halt a member at the bar when his qualifications for a seat were questioned He quoted extensively from "McCleary on Elections" In support of his argument, he reviewed the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M Rice, of Kentucky, who had been stopped at the bar of the House on the ground that they were disqualified because they had been disloyal

Mr Richardson, the minority leader followed He did not intend, he said, to discuss the merits of the case He was not willing to reject a representative-elect who appeared at the bar of the House with his credentials in due form If he was denied admission a precedent would be created which would rise to plague the House in years to come The only constitutional objection raised against the members-elect related to his naturalization and that Mr Richardson asserted would not hold He dared the other side to produce a single precedent where objection was raised to the administration of the oath except on constitutional grounds The precedents cited were made during the war and were not to be relied upon In those days the constitution was written with the sword The war had all but been overruled, for the passions that followed the war had subsided Mr Richardson declared that the minority was in no way bound by his position He spoke for himself alone He was willing to say that if the charges against the member-elect were proven he should favor his expulsion "If there is one thing the American people are a unit upon," said he, "it is that the American home shall be preserved in all its loveliness, sweetness and purity."

"But," he proceeded, "it is not wise to permit our judgment to be warped by public clamor. To do so amounted to condemnation without trial" Mr. Richardson then brought forward several precedents in support of his position The first was the case of George Q Cannon, who appeared in the House as a delegate-elect from Utah in 1873 Mr Cannon was a Republican Almost identically the same charges now made against Roberts were made against Cannon. He read from the speeches of S S Cox, of New York, and other prominent Democrats opposing denying a seat to Mr Cannon on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent and produce chaos in the future. "Those Democrats," said he, "rose above party prejudice and stood by the constitution and the right."

He also cited the case of Ramy, a negro Republican from South Carolina, in the Fifth Congress where the Democrats had insisted that he should have the oath administered to him. He also quoted the late President James A. Garfield in support of his contention that where the credentials presented are regular in form there is no power in the House to exclude him. He read from alleged interviews with Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Steele of Indiana and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in which they were alleged to have stated that Mr. Roberts was entitled to take the oath upon the prima facie evidence of his credentials.

Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Steele denied the interviews. Mr. Cannon asserted that in his opinion if charges of ineligibility were made it was competent for the House to receive them now or hereafter

Mr. Roberts himself took the floor in his own defense after Mr. Richardson had concluded He occupied a conspicuous place immediately in front of the clerk's desk. Several legal volumes were piled up in front of him, and a bouquet of carnations lay upon his desk The most intense interest was manifested as he arose Members crowded about, but were compelled to retire to their seats The galleries were hushed The occupants leaned over to listen, eager to let no word escape. Mr. Roberts first sent to the clerk's desk and had read his naturalization papers. He then began to speak. His voice was soft and low, but his enunciation was distinct, and in the stillness could be heard to the farthest corner of the hall As he got into his argument his voice grew louder, until on several occasions it rang out until the fretted ceiling overhead gave back the echo.

Mr Roberts began by sending to the clerk's desk and having read a copy of his naturalization papers, in order, as he said, that all the documents in this extraordinary case should be before the House He then read a paragraph from McCleary on elections containing a general caution against hasty procedure in election contests

"Now, gentlemen," he continued, "that is the statement of one whose book has authority in this country And if it is the rule of the House of Representatives in cases that arise to the dignity of a contest, how infinitely more should that rule be observed when only a mere protest is made against a member who presents himself to take the oath of office

"I next proceed to the consideration of the charges that are supposed to justify what the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Tayler) himself concedes to be an unusual proceeding, and which my friend on this side (Mr Richardson, of Tennessee) has demonstrated to be an unprecedented proceeding

"The gentleman from Ohio bases his charge upon a court record. That some 12 years ago in the midst of our conflict in the then Territory of Utah over the subject of polygamy I pleaded guilty to a charge of a misdemeanor The gentleman seems to be oblivious to the fact that since the date of his court record on this subject we have had two presidential amnesties proclaimed that have been applied to men disqualified by the Edmunds-Tucker act I understand gentlemen who were lawyers to admit this fact, and they will certainly appreciate the cost of it.

"The gentleman from Ohio has no court record to show that I was ever arraigned or condemned of crime whatsoever since the promulgation of the amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States. The gentleman seems also to forget the fact that since the confession of that misdemeanor to which he has referred there was passed by Congress an enabling act authorizing the people of the State of Utah to form a State government That enabling act also had a provision embodied in it that qualified all citizens within the limits of the territory to become citizens of the United States, and was particularly framed to remove the disqualification and disabilities which have been created by the Edmunds-Tucker law The gentleman seems to forget also that the State constitution of Utah was satisfactory to the President and his advisers and that Utah has been admitted as a State into the Union and has taken upon itself the responsibilities of a sovereign State, declaring under its constitution who of the people residing in its borders shall exercise the elective franchise and be qualified for office as citizens of that great Commonwealth

"The second charge, which is supposed to go to the question of eligibility of the member from Utah, is that upon affidavit and other papers in his possession the gentleman from Ohio says that ever since 1889 I have been a persistent lawbreaker in the State of Utah. If that be true, let me ask why it is that I was not punished for law-breaking? Certainly there was no disposition not to execute the law on the part of the people of Utah Its administration was in the hands of non-Mormons, of those who had no sympathy with men of my religious faith All the machinery of the law was in the hands of Federal appointees How is it, then, that I could be an open and defiant law-breaker and yet escape the penalty of law?

"The gentleman's objection, then, is based not upon court record, but upon affidavits and papers that have been supplied him by the people.

"And now as to the manner in which these charges are made It has been about 15 months since they began, since the representative from Utah was heralded throughout this land as a defiant law-breaker And yet I walked the streets of Salt Lake in open day, within easy reach of the law, and my faults lay open to the law if I were guilty of transgressing Other men were arrested before the courts of Utah and were fined for the very offense alleged against me and yet no complaint was made against me. No, it did not suit the purpose of those who had this present agitation in hand to vindicate the law quietly and by the usual methods They desired particularly to have this case upon which apparently to arouse the sentiment of the country Not until my business called me East did they undertake to make any charges against me But shortly after my departure they began this agitation, resulting in the present sentiment of the country now aroused against me

"I call your attention next to the fact that the only charge against me, even by the proponents of this resolution, is that of a misdemeanor. They do not charge a felony

"I understand that the members of Congress are granted certain privileges while in attendance upon this House It would be impossible to arrest any one of the members upon the charge of a misdemeanor And yet you would deny me the privilege of being sworn as a member of this House upon the allegation of the existence of some charge or other that I was guilty of a misdemeanor. For the thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon this House, you propose—I speak of the little coterie of men who have entered into this conspiracy to crowd this question to the front at this particular time and for the reason that they are fearful that if the matter should go to a consideration under a resolution to expel the member from Utah they could not marshal the necessary two-third's vote to accomplish their purpose—to pass the present resolution

"I understand, sir, that these immunities are not given for the benefit of the individual members They are given rather as a protection to his constituency, who are entitled to his services as their representative, And therefore I invoke the protection that is given to the constituency of a sovereign State against the proceedings that are instituted here to deprive me of the privilege of being sworn in as a member of this House. Privilege did I say? Sir, I am not asking any privilege in this House I am not asking any favor of the members of this House Under the shadow of the Constitution of the United States, I merely demand, both for myself and for the people of my State, the protection that is due to us And it is a demand It is asking no favor." (Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.)

Mr. Roberts next called attention to the precedent in the Forty-third Congress in the case of Mr Cannon, adding.

"I can add nothing to the force of that gentleman's remarks, except this, that in the case of Mr Cannon the House was dealing with a delegate from a Territory, not the representative of the people of a sovereign State. They were dealing with a delegate who was created by a statute passed by the Congress of the United States And throughout the discussion it was alleged as a reason for taking exceptions to him that they could do so because he was unprotected by the provisions of the Constitution And yet sir, notwithstanding he was but a creation of law, still they admitted him as a member upon the floor of this House

"It is to be remarked in this connection that, strange to say, the course of nature was not disturbed. Notwithstanding an alleged polygamist was permitted by the vote of a Republican Congress to remain upon the floor of this House it did not transpire, as it is said it did transpire in ancient Rome a little ere the mighty Julius fell. The graves stood not tenantless The sheeted dead did not stand and gibber in the streets of Rome. Why, sir, the sun was not darkened nor was the moon turned to blood. Actually, sir, the rain continued to fall upon the just and unjust alike. [Laughter and applause.]

"Gentlemen of the Democratic party, some few of whom may, perhaps tremble a little at the thunderous objection that has been presented as pretending to voice the sentiment of the country upon this subject, I want to call your attention to another thing, and that is that, notwithstanding a Republican Congress seated this man, yet the Republican party really survived its action. [Laughter] Why, it is here to-day, and I believe, gentlemen of the majority, that it could survive even if it should seat the present representative from the State of Utah."

Proceeding, he took up the charge that Utah had broken her compact with the United States by the election of an alleged polygamous representative If that was true, then Utah had simply followed the illustrious example of the present National administration "I affirm," said he, "that there is abundant evidence that objections similar to those in the present case were made to the President and the Senate against the appointment of certain Federal officials in Utah, but the objections were waived aside"

"Do you mean to say that polygamists were appointed to Federal office in Utah by the present executive?" queried Mr Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)

"With the knowledge of the President?" added Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) quickly, amid some laughter on the Democratic side.

"When men were applicants for Federal offices in Utah," reiterated Mr. Roberts, "objections were made and affidavits were filed both with the President and the Senate, but nevertheless the appointments were made"

"That does not answer my question," observed Mr Hopkins.

Mr Roberts urged that the case ought to go to the judiciary committee, where it could be investigated. He warned the Republican side that this was a serious question If the people of Utah were guilty of violating the compact with the Union, what of the President, who had appointed to life positions in Utah men chargeable with the same offenses?

He ridiculed the manner in which the petition favoring his expulsion had been procured. In concluding, he denied that the members who voted to seat him would be voting for polygamy. The question of polygamy was settled.

"I hold it as an honor," said he, "that I will be quoted long in Utah as one who helped to settle that question on the floor of the constitutional convention. I am not defending polygamy. It is dead." Mr. Roberts concluded by thanking Mr. Tayler and the House for their indulgence. He was given a round of applause as he took his seat.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) briefly opposed the Tayler resolution.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) denounced Mr. Roberts' statement concerning the appointment by the President of polygamists in Utah as a miserable subterfuge. "I make the statement," said he, "and I defy contradiction, that the President of the United States never knowingly appointed a polygamist to office. As well might one charge that the President had plunged his stainless hands in human blood as to charge that he appointed to public office men guilty of the crime alleged against the gentleman from Utah" (Great applause on the Republican side).

"I charged and I reiterate it," said Mr. Roberts, "that men appointed to office in Utah were charged before the President and the Senate with the same misdemeanor of which it is charged I am guilty."

"Were they guilty?" inquired Mr. Dalzell.

"It does not appear whether they were guilty," answered Mr. Roberts, raising his voice and looking around the hall. "They were only charged, as I am charged." (Applause on the Democratic side, in which many people in the gallery joined.)

Mr. Tayler concluded the debate. Mr. Roberts, he said, had exhibited a large incapacity to understand his (Tayler's) position, his (Roberts') position or the spirit of the American people—a righteous expression of their sentiment justly founded, however much misdirected. He did not say Mr. Roberts was guilty. But he indicted him upon his own responsibility

"I am not unmindful of the importance of the question the House is about to decide," said Mr Tayler. "It is unusual, but not unprecedented We do not undertake to determine the right of the claimant to a seat, but only whether he shall be halted at the bar of the House and await the administration of the oath until the House shall determine that right

"Mr. Speaker, Utah was admitted as a State into the Union on the fourth day of January, 1896 These are the alleged facts against the claimant. First, that he was indicted in February, 1887, for unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds act and pleaded guilty April 29, 1889, and was incarcerated on that account in the penitentiary for four months; second, that he has persistently from that time forward down to a recent date been guilty of the offenses of unlawful cohabitation, and also that he has continued from the date of his conviction and is now a polygamist

"By the alleged facts these questions are raised First, after he was convicted in 1889 did he not then become and ever afterward remain by reason of section eight ineligible to be a member of Congress unless he was pardoned? If he was guilty of polygamous cohabitation between November 1, 1890, and the date of the Harrison proclamation he was not pardoned by that proclamation. This situation, assuming the facts to be as alleged, raises several questions

"First—If Roberts was convicted as stated, is the burden on him to affirmatively bring himself within the embrace of the amnesty proclamation?

"Second—If he was guilty of polygamous cohabitation after November 1, 1890, is he not without the benefit of the proclamation?

"Third—If he continued to be the head of more than one family under his original polygamous marriage contract after the 1st of November, 1890, and without polygamous cohabitation, then is he not a polygamist under the definition of the supreme court in the case of Murphy vs. Ramsay?

"Fourth—May not the facts, if established, and independent of any law creating ineligibility, justify the House in refusing admission to Roberts?

"Fifth—Does not the compact created between the United States and the State of Utah by the proclamation enabling act and constitution justify the House in refusing to admit a representative from that State who is to-day, under the definition of the supreme court, a polygamist?

"Sixth—May it not be that upon a careful examination of the law it will be found that the claimant is not a citizen of the United States, and if not, of course, ineligible?

"Seventh—Is it wise, if the facts be as alleged, unless we are absolutely without power to keep Roberts out, to subject his case to the doubtful process of expulsion?

"Doubtful for two reasons: First, because it requires the concurrence of two-thirds to expel him. Second, because eminent lawyers, from the beginning of the Government down to the present time, have taken the position that the House has no right to expel, except for some misconduct while a member, and relating to his office as a member.'

"In the Thirty-fifth Congress in the Mattison case a committee by an all but unanimous voice, reported that the House had no power, mean, low and vile as the character of that man was, as exhibited by his conduct before that time, to expel him, because it had no right to expel a man for that which had occurred prior to his election to Congress"

Mr Tayler then went into a legal argument in support of the proposition that Congress had the right to hold Mr Roberts ineligible to sit as a member He contended that the language of the constitution with respect to the qualifications of members of the House was negative in its character, and that with Congress was left the right to add to those qualifications He then cited as precedents for the present course the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M. Rice, of Kentucky, who were charged with disloyalty after the war, and concluded as follows.

"Mr Speaker we are told that this will make an unhappy precedent. Precedent! Why what we do here we do before the open and gazing eyes of the world, and we are at once dragged to the bar of history to answer for our deeds. We are in no cloister court We are no statute-bound tribunal. We are the servants of the people, empowered, thank God, under the constitution to do the right as we see the right That is the law to us. The public eye is on us, the public conscience quickens us In that presence and before such a judge we can do no wrong if we but obey it."

The vote was then taken, first on the substitute, which was defeated—59 to 247. The vote then recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Tayler's resolution, the roll being called upon the demand of the Republicans The resolution was adopted—302 to 30. Those who voted in the negative were as follows:

Adamson, Allen (Miss.), Bailey, Ball, Brewer, Burlison, Carmack Cooper, Davey, De Graffenreid, Dinsmore, Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Kitchen, Lester, Lewis, McClellan, McCulloch, Maddox, Norton (S. C.), Rhea, Richardson, Robbins, Slayden, Small, Snodgrass, Stephens, Turner, Democrats; Newlands of Nevada, Silverite; Loud of California, Republican.

The speaker then appointed the following members as the special committee under the resolution: Republicans—Tayler (O.), chairman, Landis (Ind.), Morris (Minn.), Freer (W. Va.), Littlefield (Me.), McPherson (Ia.). Democrats—De Armond (Mo.), Lanham (Tex.) and Meyers (Ind.).

HAVE GIVEN IT UP.

The Coal Project of Capitalists Abandoned.

THE PRICES WERE HIGH.

These Wealthy Few Wanted to Buy the Entire Massillon District, but After They Looked Over the Options They Decided Differently.

The promoters of the so-called Massillon district coal combination, despairing of success, are no longer making any effort to consummate the project. J. J. Phillips, of Cleveland, was one of the prime movers in the enterprise, and he paid frequent visits to Massillon and obtained options on principally all of the mines in the district. He was the representative, so he said, of capitalists who wanted to buy outright all Massillon district mining property, and who were not seeking to effect a combination of operators, as most reports have it. These few immensely wealthy men desired to own exclusively the entire field. The figures of most of the options were much higher than the would be purchasers had anticipated, proving that the operators consider their mines still valuable property, in spite of the adverse condition against which the trade has had to struggle.

"The plan of these capitalists," remarked Hon. Anthony Howells, president of the Massillon district coal operators' association, yesterday, "did not appear feasible from the beginning. I never felt that it could be successful. It would require an immense amount of money to accomplish what they set about to do."

His attention being called to the story that the operators association has some of the features of a combination, Mr. Howells denied it positively. "At this time of the year," said he, "we really have no need for an association. During the dull season, however, it is helpful in maintaining rates"

HIS LEG CRUSHED.

Nephew of Councilman Kouth Injured in the Pocock Mine.

Edward Kouth, aged 16 years, of West Brookfield, fell under a moving coal car in the Pocock mine, where he is employed as a driver, Tuesday morning. His left leg was crushed from the ankle to the knee. Dr. J. F. Gardner dressed the injury. Amputation may be necessary. The injured boy is a nephew of Councilman Kouth, of this city, who is superintendent of the mine in which he was hurt.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescibed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co, Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co, Chicago or New York.

At 20 E. Main St. you will find the most extensive and beautiful line of holiday goods ever brought to Massillon.
Bahney's Book Store

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Representatives.

Mrs. C. B. Allman is visiting relatives in Beach City.

Mrs Bash, of Wilmot, is the guest of her son, C. E. Bash, in East Main street

N. C. Meyer, of Lenawee Junction, Mich., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George Whitsmarsh.

Mr and Mrs. George N. Clark, formerly of Columbus have moved to Massillon, where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and Mr. and Mrs. Huth, of Strasburg, were the guests of Mr and Mrs. Charles Knobloch, in west Main street, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Temple, of Elton, are visiting Massillon friends. Mrs. Temple will leave Thursday for McBride, Mich., where she will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Merwin are removing their household goods from Toledo to this city. They will reside in the former Warwick residence, No. 28 Cedar street.

Leaders of the Epworth league of the First M. E. church for the present month are Miss Charlotte Smith, C B. Allman, Miss Ella Crawford, Miss Bertha Martin and N. H Willaman.

George W. Merwin slipped and fell on the icy pavement, leading from the public library, on Monday evening, receiving a sprain which may confine him to the house for a day or two.

During December the leaders of the Christian Endeavor society of St. John's church will be Miss Florence Lipps, Miss Ida Pflug, Miss Edith Hose, Charles Ruth and Miss Susan Grant.

The members of the Congregational Sunday school at East Greenville will present a cantata entitled, "The First Christmas in America," on Saturday and Monday evenings, December 23 and 25.

The city council of Alliance has passed an ordinance abolishing the office of city marshal, taking effect after the close of the term of the present incumbent, Dennis Smeltz. A chief of police will be appointed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cleaver have moved to Dubuque, Ia., Mr. Cleaver's former home, in which city he has accepted a position. Mr. Cleaver was formerly window decorator for Allman & Putman.

J. J Bast has purchased the interest of Louis Bamberger, of Bamberger Bros., draymen. Frank Bamberger will have the same connection with the business as heretofore. The new firm will be known as Bamberger & Bast.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Yost have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Harriet E. Yost, to Clark W. Metzger on December 14, at noon, at the Yost residence, near Richville. Mr. Metzger is one of Stark county's representatives in the general assembly.

Mrs. Lulu Deckard and son, of No. 64 Plum street, have gone to Great Falls, Mont. Mrs. Deckard has been in poor health for some time, and a change of air was advised. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. John Blyth, whose husband has been in Great Falls for two years, during which time Mrs. Blyth remained at their home in Canada.

Charles M. Leonard, of this city, and Miss Cora May Mackie, of Smith's Mills, N. Y., were married at the home of the bride's parents Monday morning. Mr. Leonard left for Smith's Mills Sunday. He will return with his bride in two weeks, after visiting Niagara Falls and other Eastern points of interest. Mr. Leonard conducts a North Erie street saloon and restaurant.

Cards have been issued announcing that the marriage of George B. Fulton, of North Baltimore, formerly of Massillon, and Miss Luella Landrock, of Canal Fulton, will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Harmon Landrock, at 5 o'clock on the evening of December 12. Miss Landrock is well known in Massillon, having at one time been employed in Abt's millinery. Mr. Fulton, a few years ago, conducted a pharmacy in West Tremont street.

The funeral of Mrs. Nancy Reeves took place from the Reformed church Wednesday morning. The Rev. John Leemaster, of New Rumley, and the Rev. J. D. Wyandt, of Justus, both ministers in the United Brethren church, conducted the services. The pallbearers were William Slusser and William Maxheimer, of Pigeon Run, Joseph Newstetter, Christian Snavely, Christian Rohn and Augustus Miller. The funeral was very largely attended, many people from the roundabout towns being present.

Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut and Miss Kate Miller, of Cleveland, but years ago of Massillon and still claiming a large circle of Massillon friends, are now in Algiers and will remain there for two months. They have been abroad for about a year, and have recently visited the Baroness Munchausen, better known to acquaintances in this city as Miss Estep, in the latter's German home. Latterly they have been in Paris, going thence to Marseilles for a week, and there taking steamer for Africa. On their return from Algiers they will go to the Riviera and Italy.

Rumors have been afloat in this city for some time to the effect that Charles Oertel, of this city, had been killed in an engagement in the Philippines. Mrs. Emma Seiberg, Mr. Oertel's mother, received a letter from her son last week, stating that he had been confined in a Manila hospital for several weeks, but that he was again able to be about. Whether the confinement was caused by wounds or sickness the latter does not state With the letter was enclosed the last letter addressed by Mrs. Seiberg to her son, which lay in the bottom of the China sea for three weeks, having sunk with the ill-fated transport Morgan, but which was raised with the ship and forwarded to its destination.

PONTIUS DEFEATED.

John Yarger, Workhouse Superintendent.

VOTE STOOD 3 TO 2.

Judge Baldwin Again Votes for Pontius—Emma K. Remley, of Massillon, Institutes Divorce Proceedings Against Edward J. Remley—Lewis Case now on Trial.

CANTON, Dec. 6—The directors of the Stark county work house met Tuesday evening, and elected John Yarger, of Waynesburg, superintendent of the institution, to succeed Jackson Pontius, whose term expires January 1st, 1900. Pontius was a candidate for re-election, and W. Reed, of Canton, also sought the office. The board of directors is composed of Judge George Baldwin, Frank Williams, and A. B. Love, Republicans, and George Hake and Herman Loeffler, Democrats. Williams, Hake and Love voted for Yarger, who is a Republican, and Baldwin and Loeffler for Pontius, Reed being without support. Thus it will be seen that a Democratic vote, that of Hake, secured the office for Yarger. Pontius is a rock-ribbed Democrat, and his conduct of affairs at the institution has become notorious. It was Judge Baldwin's vote, at the last election, when the board politically stood as at present, that re-elected him to the office.

Emma K. Remley, of Massillon, through her attorney, R. A. Pinn, has petitioned for a divorce from Edward F. Remley. Plaintiff alleges that she and defendant were married in 1886, and that three children were born of the union. Plaintiff alleges that defendant has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward plaintiff, having abused her on instances named in the petition. Wherefore she prays that she may be divorced from defendant, be given the charge of their children, and that defendant may be enjoined from selling property, pending the settlement of alimony. The injunction was allowed by Judge McCarty.

The case of Ohio vs. Martha Lewis, cutting with intent to kill, is on before Judge McCarty. R A. Pinn, of Massillon, is attorney for defendant.

In the estate of Emil Sondregger, of Tuscarawas township, will has been admitted to probate, and citation to widow to elect has been ordered.

Ellsworth J. Truby, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Cullen McWhinney, of Sugarcreek township.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Joseph Greulher, of Navarre.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

The Bender Brothers' Reward is Apportioned.

CANTON, Dec. 4—Judge McCarty this morning rendered his decision in the matter of the distribution of the $400 reward offered by the Bender brothers for the apprehension of the parties who burglarized their residence, west of Massillon, several years ago, and to which there were eight claimants. After deducting $62 as court costs, the judge divided the $338 remaining as follows: Detective James Duran, of Cleveland, $50; United States Marshal Keeley, $50; Bert Heffner, $69; Mrs. Alice Williams, $69; Mayor Ackey, of New Philadelphia, $100, the latter sum to be divided among several people. Judge McCarty also decided that inasmuch as Detective Morrison was in the employe of the county commissioners he was entitled to no portion of the reward.

Appraisement of coal reservations has been approved, and public sale of the same ordered in the estate of John P. Lawrence, of Lawrence township.

Will has been filed for probate in the estate of John M. Floom, of Jackson township.

Commission to take depositions of witnesses to will has been ordered in the estate of Emil Sondregger, of Tuscarawas township.

In the estate of John Mobley, Lawrence township, petition for distribution has been filed, and plaintiffs have been granted leave to file second amended petition.

A marriage license has been granted to Henry A. Rice and Jennette C. Morgan, of Justus.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Z. T. Shoemaker to Julius Dehm, part lot No. 1476, first ward, Massillon, $800.

Fred W. Adams to Elizabeth Adams, lot No. 5375, first ward, Massillon, $2,000

Elizabeth Smith to Edward Smith, lot No. 475, third ward, Massillon, $345

David Daily to Michael Daily, 32 73 100 acres, Lawrence township

Oliver Page to Peter J. Palmer, 50 acres, Jackson township, $2,100

Daniel Bose to John Adams, lot No. 15, Beach City, $180.

J. J. Maudru to John Adams, lot No. 14, Beach City.

Lafayette Coy to T. C. Putman, lot 57, Beach City.

T. C. Putman to John Gruisse, lot No 57, Beach City, $416.

John Gruisse to Rose Knoble, lot No. 57, Beach City.

Our store was never filled with such an attractive line of goods for the Holiday season as it is at present, and it is not possible to give descriptions of even a small portion; we can only ask you to come and see for yourself what a variety of pretty things we have. Bahney's Book Store, 20 E. Main St.

"Adversity flattereth no man," but the pains of dyspepsia turn his attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in its use he finds a cure.

You should see Bahney's beautiful line of fancy calendars for 1900 We have never been able to supply the demand for these so it would be to your interest to make your selection early.

THE NEARBY TOWNS

All Sorts of News About Our Neighbors.

LETTER FROM NEWMAN.

Doings at Greenville, Koch and Mt. Eaton—A Strasburg Fatality—The Mackay-Leonard Wedding at Crystal Spring—A Strange Romance.

NEWMAN, Dec. 6.—Mr. and Mrs Sidney Preece buried their 3-year old child last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reinoehl, of Sippo, were guests of the Davis family last Sunday.

The good people of our village had a Thanksgiving shower for the benefit of Mrs. Lewis and family last Wednesday. It was noticed that several sacks of flour were sent with a considerable amount of other goods.

It is rumored here that Andrew Roy, of Jackson county, is in the field as an applicant for the appointment of chief inspector of mines to succeed R. A. Hazelton under the Nash administration. Mr Roy's competency is unquestioned, he being the first mine inspector Ohio ever had, and having served in that capacity eight years. Some people appear to think that there are "other pebbles on the beach" that will make strong demands for the appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Smith, of Nashville, Mich., were the guests of the Findley family part of last week. Mr. Smith taught our public school here twenty-three years ago, and his old scholars were all pleased to meet and greet him.

Arrangements are completed for an elegant entertainment in the school house on Saturday evening of this week. The proceeds are to go toward paying the debt of our village church. The admission is only five and ten cents, and everybody is expected to come and enjoy the evening, and at the same time patronize a worthy cause.

Frank Connors, who had been employed at J. S. Coxey's quarry for the past three weeks, died near there Monday morning. The deceased has no relatives that can be located and is virtually unknown. He was a man about 35 years old, small of stature and had but one leg. He was usually called "Peg-leg." He will be buried by the county, the township trustees having turned the case over to Infirmary Director Hardgrove.

The first week in January is the time for the miners and operators to meet for the purpose of settling on a scale of prices for the ensuing year, taking effect on the first day of April. We firmly believe that the miners would be justified in protesting against the present scale remaining until April 1st The miner is the only person in this country who has not received some benefit from the general prosperity, notwithstanding the several advances in the price of coal. Of course these refer to the contract scale for the year, but they evidently forget that the same kind of a contract was in force in 1894, when the depression came and the miners permitted themselves to receive a reduction in order to help to secure the market, and it would be only fair for the operators to return the same kind of treatment, for everybody knows the market warrants an advance to the miners.

ANOTHER FATALITY.

STRASBURG, Dec. 4.—Another has been added to the series of accidents and fatalities here. On last Tuesday morning the early northbound train on the C., L & W. Railroad passed the dead body of a man lying near the track at a point between this place and Canal Dover. The trainmen reported the fact to Agent Huffman, who sent the section men after the body and they brought it here on a handcar. It was viewed by many persons, but no one could identify it, and it was thought to be that of some unknown and unfortunate tramp who had been run over and killed by a train. In the absence of the coroner an inquest was then held by P. A. Garver, justice of the peace. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. J. C. Schutzbach and Dr. G. R. Bainter. The body was terribly mangled, the right leg being severed at the hip and the right arm crushed at the elbow; the entrails protruded and there was a deep cut below the left knee; the middle fingers of the left hand were smashed and there were numerous other wounds and bruises on other parts of the body, a deep scalp wound and the skull was fractured from the left frontal to the left ear. Death was no doubt instantaneous. Among the effects found on the corpse was one dollar and a half in money, a pocket knife and an empty half pint bottle which evidently had contained liquor. A tattooed picture bearing the initials J. D. on the right arm, led to the final identification of the body. On learning the facts a Mr. Smith of Canal Dover, communicated with the coroner and said he believed it was the body of James Dacey, of Martins Ferry. Mr. Smith then telephoned to his relatives, and Mr. Owen Dacey, his son and son-in-law, came here Thursday morning and Mr. Dacey identified the remains as being those of his son, James Dacey. Deceased was a resident of Bridgeport, twenty five years old, and a rougher in a sheet mill. Leaves a wife and two children and had left home on the preceding Monday afternoon to come to Dover in search of work. Spent Tuesday with acquaintances in Canal Dover and was last seen that night at the C., L. & W. depot when he said that he was going to Cleveland. It is believed that he "bounced" a northbound freight and falling off was run over by the cars. His father took the body along for burial at Wheeling.

Benjamin Fentz, who in a comparatively short time saved $3,500, while working at the brick works here, moved with his family to Switzerland last April, intending to spend his remaining life there in splendid ease. But the opportunities there are so inferior to those here, and his children became so dissatisfied, that he has now come back and resumed his former place. He says that only the greatly superior advantages here could have induced him to make the trip twice in so short a time.

James Bose went to New Philadelphia today to look after his grandfather's interests in the Samuel Bose estate.

A foot bridge is to be constructed across Sugarcreek for the accommodation of the workmen at the National Brick works.

C. M. LEONARD'S MARRIAGE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 6.—Charles M. Leonard has taken unto himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Cora Mackay, of Smiths Mill, N. Y. His many friends at this place join in hearty congratulations. Their romance had been of years' duration and could be traced back to their school days when they first learned each other's names. They have met on but one or two occasions doing all courting by mail. It might be stated right here that a single basket of grapes won him a wife. Early in the '90's Mr. Leonard purchased a basket of grapes in Massillon, and in the basket was a card on which the name and address of his present wife was plainly written, requesting an answer from the recipient of the grapes, also apologizing for the incompetent way the grapes had been packed, which, however, was quite to the contrary. Leonard wrote, Miss Mackay replied, and they continued to write, and enough letters were sent back and forth to fill an eight-volume book. But now they are married and will live in Massillon.

Prosperity evidently struck Coxey's stone quarry and knocked things sky high. Commencing December 1, the Commonwealer will pay his men 10 cents more than they have been receiving the past many years Heretofore he paid $1 25 a day, but now he wants more men at $1 35.

Jim Bettel was bit on the head and seriously hurt, on Tuesday, by a piece of slate, during a friendly exchange of cinder and ashes: he will recover.

Butchering is the order of the day, many hogs were killed on Thanksgiving. The first story pertaining to fat hogs was related the other day by Gen. Levi Wilson, of Fort Plenty, who said he killed two porkers that rendered three hundred and fifty pounds of pure clean lard. But the old "General's" figures, when computed, proved that the lard weighed fifty pounds more than the total weight of the hogs.

The concert and oyster supper conducted by the local band Saturday night, proved a success; although it rained during the entire evening, a fair-sized crowd was in attendance.

Squire William Preece was in Canton Monday, on business.

EAST GREENVILLE NOTES.

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec. 6.—Sunday was Bible day at the Welsh Baptist church. An excellent programme was carried out.

A number of citizens attended the funeral of Thomas Lewis at North Lawrence on Sunday. Mr. Lewis died at Silvermine, Colo., from injuries sustained in a mine accident, an account of which recently appeared in THE INDEPENDENT.

MT. EATON NEWS NOTES.

MT. EATON, Dec. 6.—Jack Wertz is home again after a few days' stay in Barberton.

Alex Maurer was a witness in court at Wooster Saturday.

John Lantenschlager was in Canton a few days ago on business.

Our schools closed on Wednesday for the balance of the week.

Mrs. S. Lulu Machmast spent Thanksgiving in Columbus.

The Mt. Eaton band rendered some of their choicest music on the streets Thanksgiving Day.

Ora and Minnie Schlafly visited in Wooster, Saturday and Sunday.

The infant child of Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Wise was buried Friday afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church cleared $30 at their social Thursday evening.

William Beeler, of Koch, ex-mail driver, was in town Saturday.

Old Mrs. Blanchard, mother of C. C. Harrold, is seriously ill.

The saloons are closed now since the 23d of November and Mt. Eaton is still doing business, and a great majority of the people are satisfied.

There is talk of Garver Bros, of Strasburg, starting a branch store here in F. Villard's vacant business room.

J. J. Wampler, Mrs. J. A. Patterson and son Willard, of Mt. Vernon, were vistors at the Hotel Lucas over Sunday.

Miss Grace Berger, of Canton, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Fred Rush.

D. Elsworth Scott, of Akron, was in town Saturday.

Charles Boaine has gone to Wooster as a waiter in Bowers's restaurant.

HAPPENINGS IN KOCH.

KOCH, Dec. 6.—Cora Hartel has been sick for a few days.

Ernest Strine, of Lake Fork, is spending a few days with Jacob Dilyard and family.

Perry Tracy and family spent Thanksgiving day with David Hartel and family, of East Union.

Joseph Semonin is on the sick list.

John Oatsbagger was in town today.

Samuel Blosser is building a new house on his farm, west of town.

The Maysville schools are progressing finely.

The shooting match, south of town, was attended by a large crowd from far and near.

William Beeler has bought a new gun. He expects to break the hunting records.

John Flack has been troubled with chicken thieves lately.

John Spake spent a few days in Akron last week.

STANWOOD NOTES.

STANWOOD, Dec. 5.—Miss Anna Shilling is on the sick list.

The Krause mine worked every day last week.

The literary club will meet at this place Wednesday night.

Sonnhalter Bros. are prospecting for coal on Otto E. Oberlin's farm.

A box social under the auspices of the C. E. Society will be held at the home of M. D Oberlin on Friday evening, December 8.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

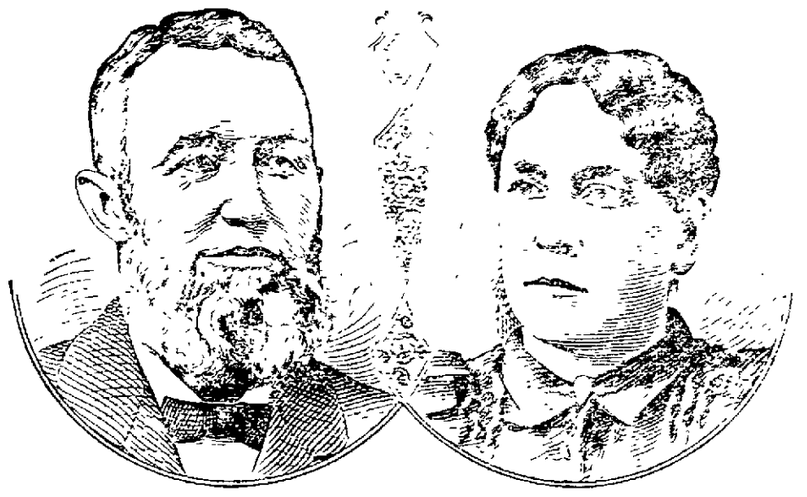
Humor—*"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Cured Permanently by the American Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Mr. John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for 25 years.

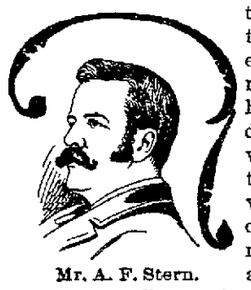
"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She also suffered with general debility and paroxysms—sometimes as often as six or eight times a day. At this time she was passing through that most critical period in the life of woman—change of life.

"In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peru-na and Man-a-lin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it has completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which was of 25 years' standing, and at times I was almost past going. I commenced using Pe-ru-na according to your instructions, and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"I have to say that your remedies do all you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Pe-ru-na is taken according to directions. Man-a-lin is a most wonderful medicine for chronic constipation."

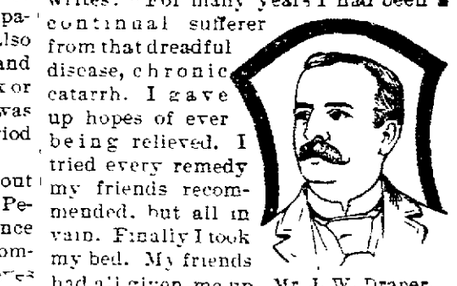
Mr. A. F. Stern, Marine City, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with catarrh for three years, and tried almost every catarrh medicine I heard of. I went down to Delaware, O., to attend college, where I got one of your Almanacs, and saw another remedy for catarrh. I was almost discouraged with trying all kinds of medicine, but my room-mate told me that your medicine was all right, and so I tried it. After taking seven bottles according to directions, I was cured and felt like a new man. I recommend it to all who are suffering with this dreadful disease. It is the best medicine for catarrh. I owe my health to you."



Mr. A. F. Stern.

Mrs. J. A. Bashor, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My health was completely broken down and had been for almost a year. I could not rest day or night, but suffered constantly untold misery. Tried remedy after remedy, but found no relief until Pe-ru-na was recommended to me by a friend. I have taken one and a half bottles and am today well and hearty. I shall always praise Pe-ru-na, for I feel it saved my life."

Mr. J. W. Draper, Gainsboro, Tenn., writes: "For many years I had been a continual sufferer from that dreadful disease, chronic catarrh. I gave up hopes of ever being relieved. I tried every remedy my friends recommended, but all in vain. Finally I took my bed. My friends had all given me up to die, believing me to be in the last stages of consumption. Having a bottle of Pe-ru-na in the room, I began to take it, and in a few days felt so well that I got up. I continued it, improving all the time, until I am now almost a sound man. Can do as hard a day's work as almost any man. This happened four years ago."



Mr. J. W. Draper.

Mrs. Rachel A. Magaw, 67 West Jefferson street, Springfield, O., writes: "Your Pe-ru-na is worth its weight in gold. I feel like a new woman. I can't praise it enough. I spent a great deal of money on doctors, but nothing ever did me any good until I sent to you and tried your Pe-ru-na. I now feel well of the catarrh, but I shall never be without Pe-ru-na, and shall tell all I see to try it, for I know it to be a sure cure for catarrh. I can't praise it enough for what it has done for me."

Mrs. Rachel A. Magaw.

Catarrh is an American disease. Fully one-half of the people are afflicted more or less with it in some form. Previous to the discovery of Pe-ru-na, catarrh was considered well-nigh incurable. Since the introduction of Pe-ru-na to the medical profession thousands of cases are cured annually.

By aid of Dr. Hartman's free books and free correspondence a multitude of hopeless people are permanently cured of this most loathsome and stubborn disease every year. Anyone afflicted with catarrh should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O. Ask for free books or free advice, whichever you most need.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

WILLIAM HANSON.

NAVARRE, Dec. 6—William Hanson, aged 77 years, died at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Funeral services will be held in the Reformed church at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Burial will be made in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Hanson was a native of England, but immigrated to this country about a half century ago. He was a retired farmer, and was a resident of this place for thirty years.

MRS. BLANCHARD.

Lewis Blanchard and Mrs. Refus, of this city, were today notified of the death of their mother, at her home near Mt. Eaton.

FRANK DAVIS.

Frank Davis, aged 35 years, died at his home, near Coxey's quarry, Monday morning, of inflamation of the bowels He was unmarried. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

MRS. NANCY REEVES.

Mrs Nancy Reeves, aged 80 years, died at her home, 333 West Main street at 9 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Reeves was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1819 She came to Stark county with her parents in 1820 and lived on what is known as the Henry Christman farm, three and one-half miles west of this city. In 1847 she married the late John L. Reeves, of Berlin, Holmes county. She is survived by three children. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for half century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets Hostetter's Almanac. This medical treatise is published by the Hostetter Company, Pittsburg, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing sixty hands in that department. The issue of same for 1900 will be over eleven millions, printed in nine languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The Almanac for 1900 can be obtained, free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country

A few more of those 15, 20 and 25 cent pictures and frames can be had at Bahney's They make very pretty little Christmas presents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHIVALRY IN A CABLE CAR.

Conductor Proves a King Arthur and the Passengers Knights of the Round Table.

New York chivalry may be worn threadbare in spots, but every now and then some great event or trifling occurrence, gives proof that the warp and woof of it are still intact. One of the little things that proves the innate generosity of human nature occurred the other day in a southbound Broadway car near Union Square.

A hunchback was sitting well up toward the front, immersed in the reading of a municipal report. A magazine and some Congress Blue books lay in his lap. His long, spider-like legs stretched almost across the car. His body was so short that a child on his right towered above him. But he was well dressed, and his disproportioned face and head stuck deep upon his shoulders bespoke intelligence and education.

A portly built man entered the car at Seventeenth street, and sat at the dwarf's left. He had removed his cigar as he came in, but it was still smouldering, and as he held it between the fingers of his left hand, a lazy and almost imperceptible wreath of smoke arose, and was blown across the little man's face. The dwarf dropped the report which he was reading, and glanced up startled. His eyes fell upon the cigar which the newly arrived passenger still held. Then he raised a thin, piping voice in an angry cry of protest.

"Conductah! Conductah!"

The passengers glanced at him, but the conductor did not hear.

"Conductah, Conductah!" exclaimed the little man again with his voice raised in a shrill shriek of childish anger.

The conductor came back and stood before him. There was an expression of concern, almost deference, in his face and attitude.

"Yes, sir," he said.

"Conductah," squealed the little man jerking his thumb at his big neighbor, "that man has a cigar. It offends me. Please remove him."

The great size of the offender, the littleness and deformity of the dwarf, the childish querulousness of his voice, his important manner, and imperious command combined to form an effect simply farcial. It was enough to make a theatrical audience roar with laughter, but in that Broadway car not a smile was visible. The passengers looked at the furious dwarf, and the only expression on their faces was one of commiseration and sorrow. The man with the cigar had a right to look angry, for by this time his cigar had gone out, but he only looked uncomfortable. The big conductor stood towering above the little man in the attitude of a schoolboy who expected to be caned.

"I—I can't put him out, sir," he said. "His cigar's out!"

"I'll report you," piped the dwarf; "we'll see if the company's rules are to be broken this way; I'll——"

But the big man with the cigar had removed to the opposite side of the car and the conductor was going out. Still nobody had smiled.

"Conductah, conductah!" squealed the dwarf again, and the conductor came back quickly.

"Yes, sir," he said.

"Give me your numbah; I shall report you for insolence."

By all the traditions of comedy this sally should have aroused roars of laughter, but it didn't. The man with the cigar looked more uncomfortable than before, and threw the blackened Havana out of the window, as though to destroy every vestige of a casus belli.

The conductor gave his number and bent his head humbly, so that the dwarf could make sure of the figures. The little man jotted them down and then buried himself once more in his reading.

Everybody looked relieved. The conductor withdrew quietly, the man whose cigar had caused the trouble followed him a minute later and furtively slipped his card into the conductor's hand. Not a man on that car showed the feelings which each of them felt. They saw the bitterness and scorn that filled the little creature, and pardoned him for it as part of his deformity.

"In those days," said a great poet, speaking of the age of chivalry which some people say is gone—"in those days no knight of Arthur's noblest dealt in scorn. But if a man were halt or blind in him scorn was allowed, as part of his defect, and he was answered softly by the king and all his table."

The Oath of the Boers.

This peculiar solemn pledge was subscribed at a meeting held by them on April 12, 1879, at Wonderfontein, in the Transvaal, and is given as reproduced in the Natal Witness:

"In the presence of Almighty God, the Searcher of Hearts, and Ruler for His gracious assistance and mercy, have solemnly agreed for us and our children to wage this war, which we confirm with a solemn oath. It is now forty years ago since our fathers left the Cape Colony to become a free and independent people, free for ever to serve God in accordance with the Word, and are suffering. We have founded Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic [illegible] and three times has the English government trampled on our liberty and our flag baptized with the blood and tears of our fathers has been pulled down. As by a thief in the night has our free Republic been stolen from us. We cannot suffer this, and we may not. It is the will of God that the unity of our fathers and our love to our children should oblige us to deliver unto our children, unblemished, the heritage of our fathers. It is for this reason that we here unite and give each other the hand as men and brethren solemnly promising to be faithful to our country and people, and, looking unto God to work together unto death for the restoration of the liberty of our Republic. So truly help us, God Almighty."

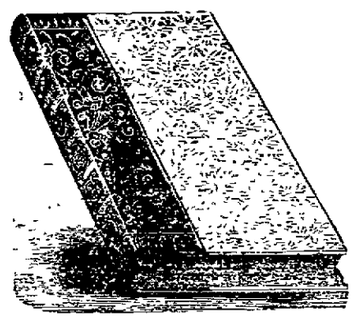
Let us forget our disappointments and think only of the joys that lie in the future.

BAHNEY'S BOOKSTORE

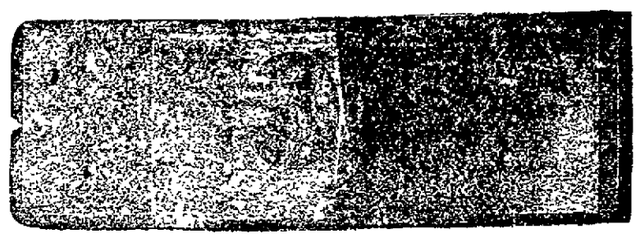
at 20 EAST MAIN STREET,

Was never so full of choice pretty things for the HOLIDAY Season as it is this year. Though we use all the newspapers for advertising and have issued a large eight page circular, but with it all, we cannot give you an idea of the lines we carry. Crowds of people visit our store daily and always find something to meet their requirements. If you want to spend a pleasant hour or two, come in and permit us to show you what we have taken such pains to select, from

All the Leading Lines of Holiday Goods

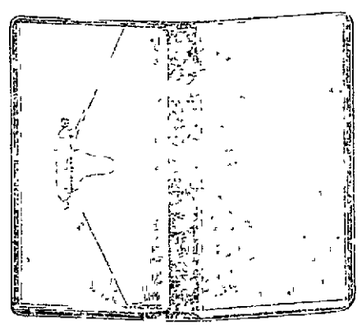


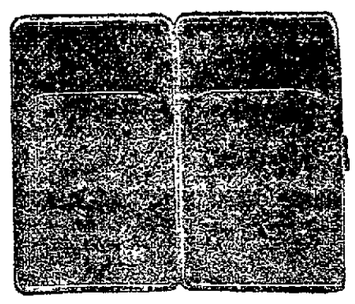
A very pretty line of Dainty, Small GIFT Books In Prose and Poetry, At Popular Prices

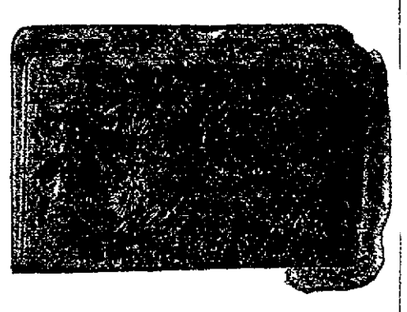


LEATHER GOODS

The Leather Goods were never so pretty as those shown this year. They comprise the choicest goods from the best lines displayed in the New York market. The hand carved and burnt leathers are among the most popular. Pig Skin, Steer Hide, Monkey Skin, Seal Skin, all make very pretty leathers.

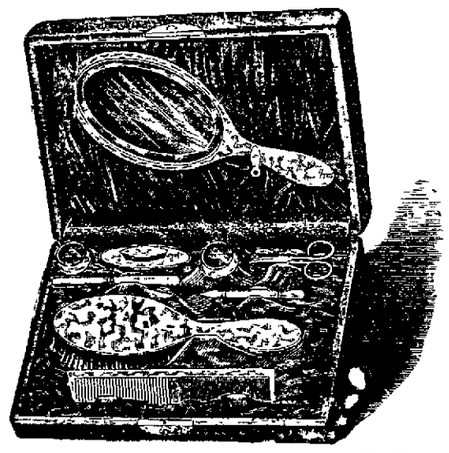






Men's Bill Books. Cigar Cases in Burnt Leather. Pig Skin Purses. Enameled figures or the Light Tanned Leathers make very handsome Card Cases

Albums—All the Newest Things.



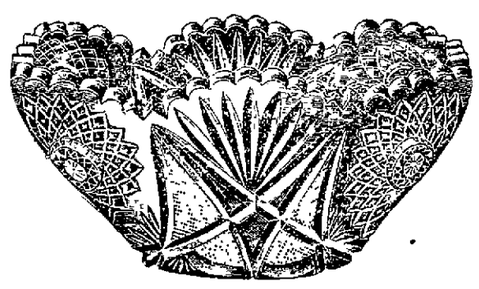
TOILET SETS. TOILET SETS.

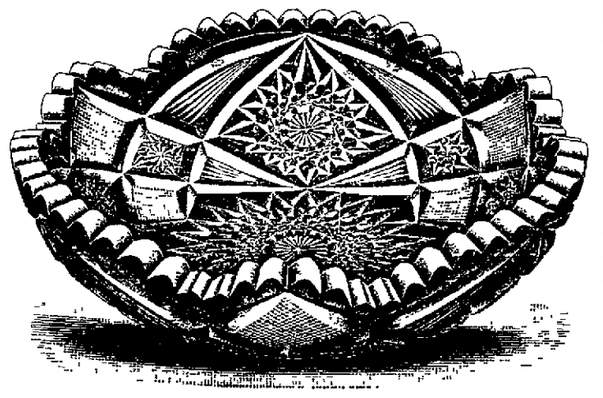
Smoking Sets.

Smoking Sets.

GAMES—Crokinole, Parchesi, Lotto, Fireside Card Games, Paints, Blocks, Checkers, Dolls. FOUNTAIN PENS—Nothing pleases a man more than to make him a present of a GOOD Fountain Pen. We have them.

CUT GLASS.

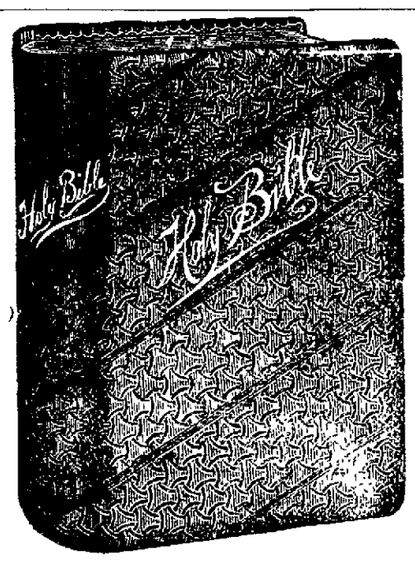




We make it a point to have only the very finest cuttings in glass in the various new shapes in Claret Jugs, Berry Dishes, Water Pitchers, Olive Dishes, Decanters, Claret Glasses, etc. Our line of Imported Goods this season surpasses all previous selections. Prominent among these is the German Cameo ware, white raised figures on a blue background. Carlsbad glass, Coalport, Vienna, Gun Metal, Copeland, Mettlach, Wedgwood, French glass, etc.

BIBLES.

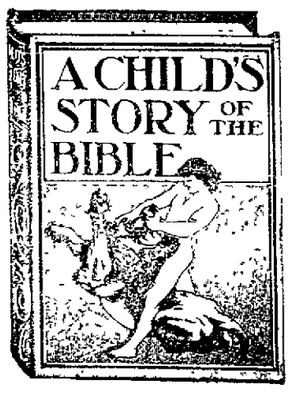
This line is completely filled with some of the greatest Bargains ever offered.



Teachers' Bibles

Very cheap and good Family Bibles and Pulpit Bibles. We always have a variety of Family Bibles at prices to suit everybody.

Children's Books,



Children's Books.

There is nothing wanting among the Children's Books. Illuminated bound covers, colored illustrations; large type. Just what is wanted for the little ones.

DIARIES FOR 1900.

Now is a good time to select your Diary for 1900. Our line is complete, containing all the desirable designs and shapes. The Famous Baer's Lancaster Almanacs for 1900.

A very beautiful line of American Plain and Figured Crepe Tissue Papers. All sizes and shapes of Wire Frames for Lamp Shades. We take great pride in our Picture Framing Department. All the newest patterns and sizes of Mouldings, Mats and Ornaments. We are prepared to frame any picture suitably, at a reasonable price. Engraving in the very newest and approved style, promptly done.

Pretty Brass Frames, Oval and Round, at 15c, 20c and 25c. These are Bargains. A line of the popular Pictures in Platinotypes, matted and framed, at 25c. Do not fail to visit our second floor and see what we have in the way of Pictures and Frames.

Our Gymnasium consists of Whitely Exercisers, Punching Bags, Dumbbells, Boxing Gloves, Indian Clubs, Footballs and House Balls. A very attractive line of Fancy Calendars for 1900.

E. F. BAHNEY,

20 East Main Street, - - MASSILLON, OHIO.

Subscriptions Taken for Any Publication in the World.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect November 19, 1899, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East, 2:18 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1 p. m., 8:30 p. m.

For the West, 9:40 a. m., 10:22 a. m., 5.42 p. m., 9:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, local ticket agent.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1899.

North Bound Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Standard Time	A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M
Bellaire		5 55		
Bridgeport		6 12	1 00	4 10
Uhrichsville	5 30	8 10	3 00	6 16
N Philadelphia	5 48	8 27	3 18	6 34
Canal Dover	5 55	8 34	3 26	6 41
Justus	6 04	9 03	3 55	7 09
Massillon	6 40	9 18	4 11	7 23
Canal Fulton	6 58	9 35	4 28	
Warwick	7 05	9 42	4 35	
Sterling	7 27	10 04	4 59	
Seville	7 33	10 10	5 05	
Chippewa Lake				
Medina	7 55	10 30	5 26	
Lester	8 10	10 40	5 40	
Brooklyn	8 54	11 24	6 26	
Cleveland	9 40	11 40	6 40	

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M
Lester	8 15	10 41	5 47	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 05	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 23	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	6 37	2 55

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	4 40	
Brooklyn	7 24	1 16	4 54	
Lester	8 14	2 02	5 45	
Medina	8 28	2 11	5 56	
Chippewa Lake				
Seville	8 43	2 31	6 19	
Sterling	8 49	2 36	6 25	
Warwick	9 11	2 58	6 48	
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	6 56	
Massillon	9 39	3 23	7 16	6 30
Justus	9 54	3 10	7 31	6 46
Canal Dover	10 26	4 11	8 14	7 16
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 08	7 23
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	8 25	7 41
Bridgeport	1 55	6 50		9 50
Bellaire		7 05		

Lorain Branch	11	13	15	9
	A.M	P.M	P.M	A.M.
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	7 20	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	7 41	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	8 00	1 57	5 15	10 35

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 6:40 a. m. southbound 8.26 p. m. Electric cars, Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RY.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT FEB 19th, 1899

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO 5*	NO 7*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M	P M.	A. M.
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	4 00	
Oak Harbor	8 15	2 17	5 05	
Fremont	8 36	2 40	5 32	
Clyde	8 51	2 55	5 47	
Bellevue	9 04	3 09	6 01	
Monroeville	9 17	3 23	6 15	
Norwalk	9 26	3 34	6 25	
Wellington	10 04	4 15		
Spencer	10 15	4 26		
Lodi	10 31	4 40		
Creston	10 46	4 54		
Orrville	11 11	5 19		
Dalton	11 33	5 41		
Massillon	11 41	5 48		6 20
Navarre	12 01	6 08		6 36
Zoar	12 22	6 30		6 58
Valley Jct	12 29	6 40		7 05
Sherrodsville	12 57	7 04		7 28
Bowerstown	1 11	7 19		7 44
Scio	1 24	7 32		7 57
Brilliant	2 49	9 14		9 29
Mingo Jct.	2 59	9 24		9 39
Steubenville Ar	3 10	9 35		9 50
Martins Ferry	2 50	9 15		9 30
Wheeling	3 00	9 25		9 40
ARRIVE	P. M	P. M	P M	A. M.

WESTWARD	NO. 4*	NO. 6*	NO 8*	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 15	3 45	
Martins Ferry	5 40	10 25	3 55	
Steubenville Lv	5 2	10 05	3 35	
Mingo Jct.	5 31	10 16	3 46	
Brilliant	5 41	0 26	3 56	
Scio	7 08	12 04	5 38	
Bowerston	7 21	12 17	5 51	
Sherrodsville	7 36	12 33	6 06	
Valley Jct	8 00	1 02	6 31	
Zoar	8 08	1 10	6 39	
Navarre	8 30	1 33	7 03	
Massillon	8 50	1 55	7 20	
Dalton	9 08	2 14	P. M.	
Orrville	9 20	2 26		
Creston	9 45	2 52		
Lodi	10 00	3 08		
Spencer	10 15	3 21		
Wellington	10 26	3 33		A. M.
Norwalk	11 05	4 16		7 00
Monroeville	11 15	4 25		7 09
Bellevue	11 30	4 41		7 24
Clyde	11 43	4 55		7 37
Fremont	11 58	5 09		7 52
Oak Harbor	12 20	5 31		8 15
Toledo Un. Dep.	1 20	6 30		9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M		A. M.

*Daily †Daily Ex Sun

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. E. B. COOLIDGE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 3, 1899.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day See Note	38 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun		
	a m	p m	p m	a. m		
Cleveland....Lv	8 35	7 35	3 15			
Euclid Ave.. "	8 49	7 50	3 25			
Newburg "	8 58	8 00	3 30			
Hudson "	9 30	8 40	4 5			
Cuyahoga F. "	9 48	8 54	4 27			
Akron "	9 58	9 0	4 45			
Orrville.. Ar	10 28	10 0	5 40			
Orrville.. Lv	10 53	10 10	5 15			
Millersburg "	11 34	10 51	6 5	7 00		
Gambier "	11 57	11 0	p m	7 25		
Mt. Vernon Ar	12 48	12 26		7 41		
Mt. Vernon Lv	12 53	12 30		11		
Centerburg "	1 8	12 59		7 52		
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 37		8		
Columbus ... Ar	2 10	2 00		8 25		
	p m	a. m		a m		
Cincinnati.. ...	5 40	6 30				
	p m	a. m				

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	5 Day Ex Sun		
	a m	p m.	a.m	p.m.		
Cincinnati . Lv	8 30	9 00				
Columbus Lv	11 45	12 45		4 35		
Westerville.. "	12 10	1 06		5 02		
Centerburg.. "	12 46	1 51		5 39		
M. Vernon Ar	1 0	2 20		6 0		
M. Vernon Lv	11	12 25		16 10		
Gambier.. "	1 28	2 40		6 25		
Millersburg . "	2 35	3 55	8 59	7 35		
Orrville.. Ar	3 17	4 45	9 35	p m.		
Orrville.. Lv	3 22	4 55	9 40			
Akron Ar		5 55				
Akron Lv	4 15	6 05	10 07			
Cuyahoga F. "	4 27	6 17	10 48			
Hudson "	4 40	6 30	11 02			
Newburg "	5 15	7 05	11 42			
Euclid Ave.. "	5 26	7 16	12 14			
Cleveland...Ar	5 46	7 30	12 10			
	p m.	a m.	p m			

	114	Mls	Dresden Branch	118
	a m.			p.m
	†6 11		Lv Millersburg..Ar	†6 05
	7 05	0	" ....Killbuck .... "	5 80
	8 10	18	" ....Warsaw..... "	4 15
	8 55	27	" ...Coopersdale... "	3 00
	9 20	33	Ar ....Trinway .... "	2 25
	†1015	50	Ar....Zanesville ..Ar	†12
	a m			p.m

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Lunch.

Nos. 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations, south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a.m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a.m.

For any information, address,

C. F DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt.

CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.

83 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, Interurban cars will leave the Public Square Canton, or Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows.

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

†7 30 p. m. at Massillon.

For special service rates and information apply to L. O'COOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O. or F. D. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 48	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. M.	A 11 30	P 3 30	P. 6 45
Canton	5 38	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 45
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 18	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 9
Cleveland	A. M. 7 25	A 11 00	P 2 00	P 3 30	P. 6 35
Akron	8 42	P 12 01	2 55	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	3 35	5 44	8 45
Massillon	10 30	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 25

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

UNDERTAKING

SOUTH ERIE STREET, Corner Tremont....

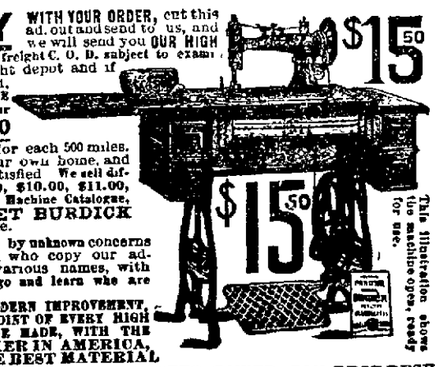
MR. HIGERD will give all his personal attention, and guarantees satisfaction. Night and Sunday Calls answered from the office.

Both Phones { Office No. 169 / Residence 290

S. HIGERD, Mgr.

SEND NO MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15 50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12 00 and up, all fully described in Our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.



This illustration shows the machine open, ready for use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by unknown concerns who copy our advertisments, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are RELIABLE AND WHO ARE NOT.

THE BURDICK has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. MADE BY THE BEST MAKER IN AMERICA, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.

MONEY SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET CAN BUY. PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated, cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved rose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent pendulum bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented throughout beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED. GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells in the simplest manner just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50, WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FEEDING THE SOIL.

A Poorly Fed Unhealthy Soil Means Poor Crops.

There is no part of farming more important than the proper care of the soil, for it is the basis from which all profit must be derived. A poorly fed, unbalanced, unhealthy soil means poor crops, lean, unprofitable stock and all the train of ills that follow in the footsteps of failure. There is, to-day, little excuse for a farmer not understanding the principles of fertilization and stimulation through the use of manures and chemicals applied to the soil. All that he needs to do is to carefully study the bulletins issued from the Government Experiment stations, read a few of the best agricultural papers, and carefully and conscientiously apply the knowledge thus gained. Some of the facts clearly established, by practical experience, are: that the three essential needs of most soils are phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash. These three elements, when properly combined, form what is known as a complete fertilizer, the absence of either of which makes an incomplete and often an unprofitable fertilizer. Nitrogen is the most expensive of these ingredients, when purchased upon the market, but fortunately for the farmer it can be secured more cheaply than either of the others by the use of such crops as clover, peas, and "soja-beans;" these crops having the peculiarity of absorbing nitrogen from the air, which is four-fourths free nitrogen.

The cheapest form in which to use potash is muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and kanit. Wood ashes, also, contain potash, and are very good when they can be secured cheaply. Phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphorus or dissolved bone. Stable manure contains all of these elements in a very available form; it, however, contains an excess of nitrogen which tends to produce a rank growth of foliage or wood at the expense of the grain or fruit. Much better results will usually be secured from the use of stable manure, if a little phosphoric acid and potash be added. Still different crops vary considerably; one crop requires an extra amount of one ingredient, while another crop may require an equal amount of some other. It is highly important that the farmer not only acquaint himself with these facts, but that he also carefully study the composition of the soil as well as the fertilizer. What may perfectly suit the requirements of one field might be absolutely thrown away if applied to a different soil in another field. There are materials which contain no plant food, but can be very properly and successfully applied as stimulants, their action upon the soil and crops being purely medicinal and mechanical. Materials in most common use for this purpose are lime, salt, and plaster. Lime applied to heavy land has a tendency to loosen it, if too light it tends to make it compact, if sour, as the result of excessive green manuring, it tends to sweeten the soil. The principal use of plaster is to make more available the potash of the soil, and otherwise perform somewhat the same function as that performed by slacked lime. Plaster is usually more expensive than other forms of lime. All stimulating material should be applied with care, as a continued application tends to exhaust the soil. Recent experiments at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station have demonstrated an immense saving to the farmer who mixes his own fertilizers. In this way, the farmer saves the cost of mixing, the commission of local dealers, the expense of traveling agents' and salesmans' profits, and other incidental expenses. Furthermore, he knows what kind of fertilizer he is applying to his land when he mixes it himself. No expensive machinery is required, a shovel and the barn floor, or a large box being all that is needed. The farmer who succeeds today must study these elementary principles, he must practice economy, he must learn to take hold of things by the smooth handle, he must above all things avoid letting the other fellow get the long end of the lever in the deal.—J. W. B., in Farm, Furnace and Factory.

Watering the Cow.

No dairyman who makes a study of his business is satisfied with watering his herd once a day. If his cattle can be induced to drink two or three times a day he is glad of it. All the cattle may not be equally thirsty at the same time. Cows require an immense amount of water, as every farmer boy has noticed. Experiments have shown that the average milch cow needs about eighty-one pounds of water a day while in milk—this is nearly ten gallons—and over fifty pounds while dry. Of this the cow in milk takes rather more than two-thirds as drink and the rest in her food, while the dry cow takes rather less than two-thirds as drink and little more than one-third in her food.

Modern Milking Stool.

The cow cannot kick over the milk pail where the clever invention of a man named Andrew Dahlstrom is used. Besides offering security for the milk, it also affords a seat for the milker. The idea consists of an ordinary oblong four-legged bench of sufficient size to permit of an opening in its top to receive the bucket. This opening has slanting walls, so as to hold the vessel at an angle to facilitate the milking operation.

Weather Prophet.

"Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month?" wrote a subscriber to the editor and the editor replied as follows: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent in the required amount next day.

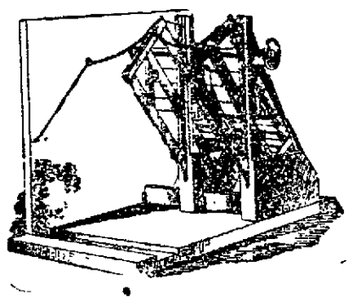
Keep Dirt Out.

If dirt gets into the milk, you cannot strain it out nor wash it our nor brush it out. It is there to stay, to make mischief in the milk, taints in the butter and a poor quality of cheese.

A COW'S STALL.

Mr. Chas. Thorp Has Devised One Which We Illustrate.

Mr. Chas. Thorp, of Burnett, Wis., has devised a cow stall, which we illustrate, for the reason that it posse ses merit and is not patented. The illustration shows two stalls when the partitions are raised. Using Mr. Thorp's description of the stall, the slotted posts are made of 2x4's, nailing the ends together with a short piece of 2x4 between, and should be at least 7½ feet long, or from floor to joist above. The slanting piece in front is 2x6 and joint the post 7 feet from the floor. The partitions are made of common boards and are 5 feet 8 inches long, 20 inches high, and project 9 inches over the drop. The floor space from post to drop is 4 feet 4 inches, and from manger to drop is 4 feet 4 inches to 5 feet, according to the length of the cow. The manger is made by nailing on four cleats, two on each side, and dropping in a piece of 2x10 inch plank next to the cow's feet, and as the other side of the manger should be higher, he used three pieces of 10 inch boards cleated together and dropped in be-



A New Style Cow Stall.

tween the cleats the same as the other. This makes a manger that is easily washed out, as both parts can be lifted out in a moment. The partitions are raised by means of the long windlass or roller above the cow's heads. He has eight in a row and could easily raise as many more. He uses sash cord to raise his, and runs it over sash cord pulleys. He first bores a hole through the slanting 2x6, and nails the pulley over the hole so that the cord will not wear out. He has snaps on the end of the cord so that he can unsnap them and leave a cow in if necessary, or if he wishes to turn out one cow he unhooks the chain behind and backs her out; otherwise they are all let out at once. The partitions being made of 1 inch stuff and the slot in the post being 2 inches wide gives plenty of room for the partition to swing without breaking anything. When milking, he unhooks the chain behind and has plenty of room. This illustration represents two stalls next to the side of the barn, and the iron rod on the side of the barn shows how the chain will pass up and down and not have to be unhooked. The distance from the bottom of the sloted posts to the bottom of the slanting 2x6 is 4½ feet, and side of manger, 2½ feet high.

The partitions are from 12 to 14 inches from the floor, and there is a loft through the lower front corner to keep them in place. This stall was described at a Wisconsin farmer's institute two years ago, and seemed to receive general approval. There are several improved stalls of merit—most of them patented, we think—and when adopting a new stall, it would be well to examine all of them. We illustrate this one to facilitate such examinations.—The Practical Dairyman.

FARM ITEMS.

Burn up the brush on the place.

Bran is excellent to feed with cotton seed meal.

It pays to prepare the ground well for the crop.

A little oil meal will do the horses a great deal of good.

Never allow an animal to come to a standstill in flesh making.

Well seasoned wood of apple trees makes good handles for tools.

The young animals are the ones that grow most rapidly into money

When the weather is pleasant prune the apple trees and grape vines.

If you have a good farm hand, keep him. His kind is not numerous enough to warrant you in letting him go..

Have the collar fit the horse, and do not draw the hames too tight at the top.

It is far easier to keep land in a good state of culivation than to restore soil that has been allowed to "run down."

Young stock properly cared for rarely fail to pay a profit upon what they consume.

It helps the looks of premises greatly to whitewash the fences and the out-buildings.

Add a pinch of soda to the water in which cut flowers are placed. It will help preserve them.

A new variety not suitable to your soil and climate is worse than an old, inferior variety that is.

Do not be penny-wise and pound-foolish in buying a bull or a boar or a ram to head your herd or flock. "The best is none too good."

Montana boasts of the second largest apple orchard in the United States. It is the property of Marcus Daly and Contains 665,000 trees, being a part of the famous Bitter Root stock farm. Another big orchard is owned by the Bitter Root Orchard Company, containing 49,000 apple trees in one solid block. There are many orchards in western Montana containing from 9,000 to 10,000 trees.—Ex.

Do not overfeed any animal. Too liberal treatment injures about as much live stock as underfeeding. The careful feeder watches his stock and feeds up to the limit of good appetites, but never any more. This saves feed and promotes thrift.

All crops do best where the ground has been deeply plowed and then well worked with a pulverizer and harrow until the soil is as fine as that intended for a garden. No clogs or lumps should be allowed on any field. One or two harrowings will not always suffice, but the soil should be harrowed in every direction and until thoroughly fine. The labor so bestowed will be repaid in the crop grown upon the field.

KEEPING GOATS

Information of Little Interest to the Farmer.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has reprinted in pamphlet form a chapter of its year book for 1898, on the subject of "Keeping Goats for Profit," by Mr. Almont Barnes, of the Division of Statistics, which contains information of no little interest and value for many farmers and land-owners in the South.

The greatest amount of profit derived from the keeping of goats, it is stated, is from the sale of the skins, the average market price of which in New York last year was about 39 cents a pound. The weight imported was 64,906,435 pounds, of the value of $25,508,249.

The total number of goats in the United States is estimated at 500,000, of which 251,585 are in Texas, 55,777 in New Mexico, 30,892 in California and 15,768 in Florida, the rest being widely distributed. If all the goats in the country were kept with the single object of supplying skins for market, "they would fail to supply a small fraction of the present demand," and at the same time maintain their present number. At four pounds to the skin, the average dry weight, 16,226, goats and kids were slaughtered to yield the skins imported last year. There is ample room evidently for the increase of the native stock of "common goats," such as are bred for their skins mainly, to meet this demand. The Angoras and their crosses are bred, of course, for their fleeces, and are much more valuable.

It is very generally known that goats thrive in the South, but the pamphlet gives some special information on that subject. As far as climate is concerned most of the United States is favorable to the goat family generally, and much of the Pacific coast the Southwest and the South, to the long fleeced varieties particularly. As to the South, and especially its rough elevated regions there can be no doubt of its suitability to the Angora, and, therefore, even more to the common goat, both in climate and food. Mr. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, reported in 1885, in view of experiments maoe in that State: "It is hardly possible that the native habit of the Angora is better adapted to its keep and development than are the mountain counties of Georgia, and his remark holds equally good, of course, for South Carolina and the other Southern States. "Unimproved farm lands are particularly adapted to goat herding, and it is estimated that there is an average of 1', 500,000 acres of such lands in Georgia. No estimate is made for South Carolina. Besides the direct profits from herding goats, it is noted, "whatever foul land is regularly pastured by these animals for a few years becomes clean, woodless and bushless, and usually, being evenly fertilized by them also, runs into nutritious native grasses." Mr. Stanley, of Iowa, writes on this point: "To a person who has never seen the results of the presence of Angoras on brush lands, a ride through my blue grass pastures is a revelation. Where three years ago the ground was densely covered with undergrowth of hazel, crab tree, oak, buckberry and other brush, it is now growing the finest blue grass. I have over 600 acres which have been reclaimed, and the value of the land has been enhanced at least $10 an acre."

How to Make a Compost Heap.

The florist considers a good compost heap his bank account. To make a compost heap, take three-fourths part of turfy sod from a pasture or meadow, or wherever such sod can be had; the sod should be taken as deep as the fibre extends and spread in alternating layers, with one-fourth part cow manure or well-rotted horse manure. Make the heap broad at the bottom and tapering toward the top, so that it will shed rain and keep from souring. The heap should be turned over about twice a year. The proper way to do is to cut down through the middle, mix well and pile again. The frequent handling mixes the sod and manure, thus forming a proper soil for house plants and for garden use. For the former it should be screened, but for garden use it is fine enough without screening.

If the soil is of itself sandy it will need no additional sand, but if it should seem stiff add about one-fifth as much sand as the quantity of soil contained in the heap.

Leaf mould from high ground is generally sweet and suitable to mix with the compost for such plants as require especially rich soil. All plants require rich soil, but some require more than others. Muck or peat, which comes out of the low ground in woods and swamps, is not good until it has been piled up and exposed to the frost, sun and weather, when it also makes a very good soil.

If one goes into the cultivation of the rarer varieties of plants some special soil would be required, but for the commoner house and garden plants the soil from a properly made compost heap is sufficient. The soil should be used unmixed with other earth; except when stiff, a little leaf mould or sand may be added, as stated above. Ferns palms and native orchids would be benefited by a soil composed partly of leaf mould, in the proportion of one part leaf mould to three parts compost soil.

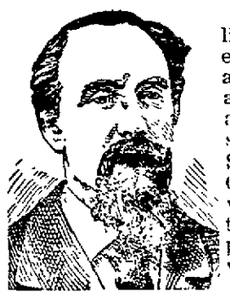
It is a good idea to heat soil, before potting the plants in it, in order to destroy any germs or insects. Be careful not to burn it, however.

The Prairie Farmer has this: At a farmers' institute one of the speakers, in referring to the common practice of farmers feeding hay and grain to stock merely to maintain their existence through the winter, asked "What returns does a farmer get for the hay and grain fed to a dry cow in the winter, beyond the pleasure of her company; and when a man feeds a hog all winter, which weighs no more in April than it did the previous October, what has he got for his attention and feed, besides the squeal of the pig?" Some of the farmers who practice this sort of feeding ought to answer the questions.

A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.



Mr. Wm Walpole, of Walshtown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off, and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway."

Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because *the blood can not be cut away.* Insist upon S. S. S; nothing can take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Our $29.00 Vermont Marble Monument

CUT THIS ADV. OUT AND SEND US **$1.00** AND WE WILL SHIP THIS Magnificent Marble Monument **C. O. D.** SUBJECT TO APPROVAL By Freight WITH FREIGHT CHARGES FULLY PREPAID.

You May Examine the Monument and if found exactly as represented and fully satisfactory, pay the agent our price, less the $1.00 deposit.

No. 427905 Order by Number.

NO SUCH MONUMENT TO BE HAD ELSEWHERE FOR LESS THAN $50.00 to $60.00.

SAVE $20.00 TO $30.00

AND GET THE GENUINE FLORENCE MARBLE, a marble similar to the famous Italian marble and warranted equal to it in fineness and stability and beauty of color.

THE MARBLE IN THIS MONUMENT is obtained in sawed blocks from the celebrated Royal Blue Marble Quarries of Vermont. In the marble mill it is cut, polished, carved and traced with the latest and most economical devices in the hands of the most expert and artistic marble workers that money will employ.

WE BUY OUR MARBLE in immense quantities for spot cash. We buy the best there is to be had anywhere at less than half cost to retailers, and by the employment of expert labor and economical machinery are able to lay this monument down at your depot at about HALF RETAIL PRICES.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

OUR PRICE OF $29.00 is for this elegant and imposing Monument laid down at your local freight depot with all freight charges fully prepaid.

THIS... BEAUTIFUL MARBLE MONUMENT is made in the following special size.

BOTTOM BASE 1 foot 4 inches square and 8 inches high. REGULAR BASE 1 foot square and 6 inches high. SHAFT 2 feet 6 inches high and 8 inches square. THE TOTAL HEIGHT, including Bottom Base, Regular Base and Shaft, is about 3 feet.

REMEMBER that every piece and part of this Monument is of fine Florence Marble.

DO NOT COMPARE it with those sold by dealers who use the Barre Base, as ours is all Marble and not of soft stone, which is made of inferior marble with flaws and imperfections.

REMEMBER The monument will be polished, carved and traced just as shown in the illustration and one of the handsomest designs ever put on the market.

$29.00 is the lowest price ever known for a Genuine Marble Monument anything like this size and quality.

LETTERING FREE. When full cash is sent with order we will carve name and date of birth and death of deceased FREE OF ALL CHARGE.

We issue an elegant 40-page Catalogue of Tombstones and Monuments, quoting handsome Marble Grave Markers at $0.98 up to magnificent monuments at $265.00. This Catalogue is free. Send for it.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

Latest News—Now is the time to Subscribe.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE TRIP AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand, romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, aluminum forks, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, Soo, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

C & B LINE CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE."

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

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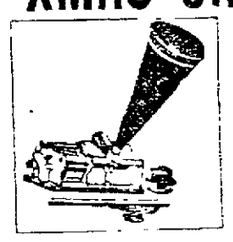

Get a Talking Machine for the home—more real fun and enjoyment than you can imagine—we sell the latest

PHONOGRAPHS RECORDS, SUPPLIES

that are on the market—we are headquarters for Western Pennsylvania—send at once for circulars, price lists etc.

Our prices are so low that the trade can profitably buy from us—we will give the best discount to dealers.

THE W. E. STIEREN CO.,
544 Smithfield St., PITTSBURG, PA.
406-408 Sixth Ave.,

ONLY $2.75

SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, and number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price $2.75, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 60 cents for each 1,000 miles. THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL and WINTER, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Raritan Beaver cloth, 27 inches long very full sweep, 13-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Baltic seal fur; upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braid, cloth button ornaments. This cape is fine tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free Cloak Catalogue.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

SEE OUR LOTS

on Chester street before buying. This is a very desirable street for a home. Only 10 minutes walk from the square, just graded, curbed and guttered. This street has city water and natural gas.

Our prices run from $300 to $550 cash or easy terms.

James R Dunn, over 50 S. Erie

Another Unusual Glove Event

The Finest Stock of Gloves Ever Brought to Massillon.

FOR MEN—Latest [illegible] Dress Kids $1.00 per pair.
Heavy Oversea Walrus Gloves, Pearl and [illegible], $1.5 worth $2.00.
Stag Lined Dog Skin Gloves, $1.25 worth $1.50.
Extra Mocha Natural Beaver Gloves and Mittens, $1.25 per pair, worth $1.50.
Lined English Pique Castor Gloves, $1.25 per pair worth $1.50.
Lamb Knit Gloves and Mittens, the best made 25c, 50c, 75c and $1 per pair.
Cashmere Gloves, Fleece Lined, 25c and 50c per pair.
Boys' Lined Knit Gloves and Mittens, 50c per pair.
Double Knitted Fleece Lined Scotch Gloves, made of the best selected Haddington wool, 50c per pair, worth 75c.
Reindeer, Buckskin, Lamb's Wool Lined and Russian Fur Driving Gloves.
Lined Working Gloves and Mittens, extra heavy, for 25c.

GEO. W. DOLL,
Cash Hatter.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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(Continued from first page)

and will control postal matters and Philippine inter-island trade and commerce

The military governor subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines determines all questions not specifically provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council

Agreement With the Sultan of Sulu.

The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. On the 10th of August, 1899, Brigadier General J. C. Bates, United States volunteers, negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By article 1, the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged

The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed, and the sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo when carried on with any part of the Philippine islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited and undutiable. The United States will give full protection to the sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan. Salaries for the sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands have been agreed upon to the amount of $760 monthly.

Article X provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the president and to future modification by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan or Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I recommend these facts to the congress for its information and action.

Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the commission and the admiral and major general commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

Congress to Decide It.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Few of the graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They can not be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them a golden apple of discord among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned.

Their rich plains and valleys would be the scenes of endless strife and bloodshed. The destruction of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay instead of being as we hope the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be entertained, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and friendly majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short it would flatly recede from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war, and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leaders of the hour.

Await Restoration of Peace.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before maturing a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission now in preparation will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military army must necessarily be supreme. Yet there is no reason why it should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that its construction should not be begun by the establishment of one central civil government for all the island with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last resulting.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other parts where our flag rightfully floats.

We shall continue as we have begun to open the schools and the churches to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture and in every way in our power to make those people whom providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance.

The Civil Service.

In regard to the amendments to the civil service order of May 6, 1899, promulgated May 29 1899 the president said in part:

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism and administrative officers to the charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs.

It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches.

We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influence of the father of his country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err.

A right interpretation of the principles of people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country.

Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

The Horrible Work of a Kentucky Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Dick Coleman, the murderer of Mrs. John Lashbrook, of Maysville, Ky., who has been in Covington jail, since his indictment, for safe keeping, arrived here at 10:25 this morning. An immense crowd was at the train, headed by John Lashbrook, and took Coleman from the officers. They led him to a point above the city, tied him to a sapling, heaped brush and wood about him, applied torches and burned him to death. It is estimated that from five to seven thousand people witnessed the horrible scene.

The sheriff managed to protect the prisoner in a measure after leaving the train, though the cowering wretch, surrounded by guards, was the target for missiles, and his face was bleeding from numerous wounds. At the court house two thousand men met the sheriff and demanded the prisoner. The demand was refused and the officers drew their revolvers, but wisely refrained from using them. The mob took the prisoner, and he was again made the target for everything except the merciful bullet until the place of his death was reached.

It is said Coleman was horribly mutilated, his eyes were gouged out, and cayenne pepper thrown in his face, and finally his features were mashed by a chunk of wood. He offered to say something at one time, but no opportunity was given him. No feature of savagery was lacking in the treatment given him by the crowd. The husband of his victim was the leader of the mob. Judge Harbeson will require the grand jury to indict the leader of the mob.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Governor Bradley will make vigorous efforts to have the Maysville mob punished, and will offer a reward for the apprehension of its members.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

GREAT HORSE SALE.

Ninety Head will be Sold at Public Auction, Dec. 16.

On Saturday, December 16, ninety head of well selected horses, all in good condition, will be offered for sale at public auction at J. J. Bast's livery barn in North Mill street, this city. The lot includes chunks, drivers, saddle horses and ponies, all well bred, and work horses, including eight finely matched teams. For some time past a movement has been on foot looking to the establishment of a horse market in this city, on a plan similar to that in vogue in Orrville and other towns in the state, and should the projectors receive sufficient encouragement on the 16th, arrangements will be made for a regular monthly sale in the future. Reuben C. Foltz, the well know auctioneer, will conduct the sale for Mr. Fisher, the owner of the horses. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Foltz that the present consignment will be placed on sale here.

The East Ohio Gas Company will after January 1, 1900, charge cost prices for all material, but will continue until that time at the cost prices established in 1898, which is the present prices. Every one is aware of the large increase in prices of all iron goods during the past year. Applications filed at the office prior to January 1 will receive our prompt attention at the old prices. Streets not all ready piped, if sufficient, applicants come in to justify the piping, will be piped early in the spring, and all applications made will be entitled to same rate for material and fitting as though street was all ready piped.

E. STRONG, General Manager.
Massillon, O., Dec. 4, 1899.

Do you read the want columns daily?

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts. at Baltzly's Drug Store.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A very nice line of cloth bound books for 12c. Bahney's Book Store.

Hughes'
COCOA
VANILLA CHOCOLATE (Pink Wrapper)
PREMIUM FAMILY CHOCOLATE (Blue Wrapper)
Are now for sale by all leading Grocers.
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE PUBLIC OF THEIR SUPERIORITY AS TO PURITY OF MATERIAL AND DELICIOUSNESS OF FLAVOR.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	66
Hay, per ton	8 00 to 9 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	37–40
Oats	23–24
Clover Seed	3 75–4 00
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 10
Rye, per bu	40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	40
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	50–60
Cabbage, per dozen	35–40
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 50
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20
Eggs	20
Chickens, live, per pound	06
Chickens, dressed	09
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	10
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	08–09
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

"He Mistakes the Effect for the Cause."

That is what the person does who tries to cure rheumatism or any other disease by relieving the symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla attacks the cause of these diseases. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and thus permanently cures rheumatism. It tones and strengthens the stomach, restores its natural digesting fluids and permanently cures dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25c.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.
Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.
A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.
WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.
Established 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
TRADE-MARK.

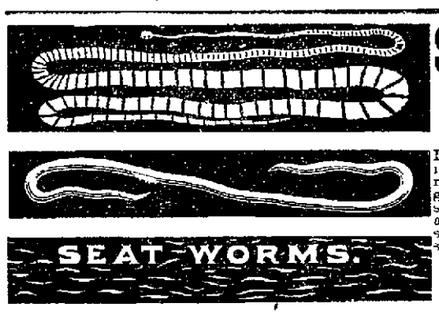
Solid Trains to Northern Michigan.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is now running solid trains of palace sleeping cars, dining cars (serving meals a la carte) and first class day coaches, through from Chicago to Calumet, Houghton, Hancock and other points in the Copper country without change of cars, with direct connection for Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming, etc., and passengers from the East, South and Southwest will find this a most desirable route.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Ely's Cream Balm Liquid. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Sore Throat
whether lasting or not,
Depends on
how soon you use
Tonsiline.
If you have Tonsiline at hand at the first approach of Sore Throat, a single dose checks the advance of the disease and very often no more is needed.
One dose of Tonsiline relieves the pain in the worst case of Sore Mouth and cures inside of 24 hours.
25 and 50 cents. All druggists
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.



Slocum's Anti-Dyspeptic
WORM CAKES
For the expulsion of all kinds of worms, excepting the Tape worm (for which we have a special remedy), and without the use of other medicines, giving health and vitality to the disordered stomach and bowels. They are pleasant to take; acting as a mild cathartic, they cleanse the stomach, giving tone and vigor to the entire system. Price 25c. at all druggists.
Sole Proprietors,
FINNEY & SLOCUM,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

- - MATCHLESS - -
MEUSER Pianos
Give out a Fine Musical Effect in all parts--bass, central position and treble--and having a sympathetic touch, they constitute in all respects what the musical public are looking for in the line of
GRAND PIANOS.
They Recommend Themselves. Over Six Hundred of them in use in and about Massillon . . .

We buy for CASH and sell on close profits. We employ no Agents--you buy direct from factory.
Sold for CASH or Easy Payments.
Warranted for Fifteen Years.

FREE! For the next 30 days--Stool, Scarf, Two-Years' Tuning and Twenty Lessons
The Largest and Finest Stock to pick from ever shown in the county. Call and see us before buying; we will save you $50 to $100.
New 6-Octave Weaver Organs, $59 and Upwards.
Tuning, Repairing and Polishing. All Work Absolutely Guaranteed.
MEUSER BROS., Piano Manufacturers,
Farmers' Phone No. 34.
88-90 N. Erie Street, Next to New Armory, MASSILLON, O.

CRONE'S GREAT FIRE SALE OF DRY GOODS
Now in full blast and our little store was crowded to the doors, it was impossible to wait on all, but come, tomorrow, next day or next week. Every article is a bargain.
Every article we save you money on. Our new Stylish Jackets, Golf Capes and Silk Waist Patterns all included. Terms Strictly Cash.
Bammerlin Block, South of Opera House 37 S. Erie Street.
CRONE'S

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